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The Daily Commercial.

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What is a Home, and How to Keep it.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

I have shown that a dwelling, rented or owned by a man, in which his own wife keeps house, is not always, or of course, a home. What is it, then, that makes a home? All men and women have the indefinite knowledge of what they want and long for when that word is spoken. "Home!" sighs the disconsolate bachelor, tired of boarding-house fare and buttonless shirts. "Home!" says the wanderer in foreign lands, and thinks of mother's love, of wife and sister and child. Nay, the word has in it a higher meaning, hallowed by religion; and when the Christian would express the highest of his hopes for a better life, he speaks of his *home* beyond the grave. The word home has in it the elements of love, rest, permanency, and liberty: but besides these it has in it the idea of an education by which all that is purest within us is developed into nobler forms, fit for a higher life. The little child by the home-fire-side was taken on the Master's knee when he would explain to his disciples the mysteries of the kingdom.

Of so great dignity and worth is this holy and sacred thing, that the power to create a HOME ought to be ranked above all creative faculties. The sculptor who brings out the breathing statue from cold marble, the painter who warms the canvas into a deathless glow of beauty, the architect who built cathedrals and hung the world-like dome of St. Peter's in mid-air, is not to be compared, in sanctity and worthiness, to the humblest artist, who, out of the poor materials afforded by this shifting, changing, selfish world, creates the secure Eden of a *home*.

A true home should be called the noblest work of art possible to human creatures, inasmuch as it is the very image chosen to represent the last and highest rest of the soul, the consummation of man's blessedness.

Not without reason does the oldest Christian church require of those entering on marriage the most solemn review of all the past life, the confession and repentance of every sin of thought, word, and deed, and the reception of the holy sacrament; for thus the man and woman who approach the august duty of creating a home are reminded of the sanctity and beauty of what they undertake.

In this art of home-making I have set down in my mind certain first principles, like the axioms of Euclid, and the first is,—

No home is possible without love.

All business-marriages and marriages of convenience, all mere culinary marriages and marriages of mere animal passion, make the creation of a true home impossible in the outset. Love is the jewelled foundation of this New Jerusalem descending from God out of heaven, and takes as many bright forms as the amethyst, topaz, and sapphire of that mysterious vision. In this range of creative art all things are possible to him that loveth, but without love nothing is possible.

We hear of most convenient marriages in foreign lands, which may better be described as commercial partnerships. The money on each side is counted: there is enough between the parties to carry on the firm, each having the appropriate sum allotted to each. No love is pretended, but there is great politeness. All is so legally and thoroughly arranged, that there seems to be nothing left for future quarrels to fasten on. Monsieur and Madame have each their apartments, their carriages, their servants, their income, their friends, their pursuits,—understand the solemn vows of marriage to mean simply that they are to treat each other with urbanity in those few situations where the path of life must necessarily bring them together.

We are sorry that such an idea of marriage should be gaining foothold in America. It has its root in an ignoble view of life,—an utter and pagan darkness as to all that man or woman are called to do in that highest relation where they act as one. It is a mean and low contrivance on both sides, by which all the grand work of home-building, all the noble pains and heroic toils of home education,—that education where the parents learn more than teach—shall be (let us use the expressive Yankee idiom) *shirked*.

It is a curious fact that in those countries where this system of marriage is the general rule there is no word corresponding to our English word *home*. In many polite languages of Europe it would be impossible neatly to translate the sentiment with which we began this essay, that a man's *house* is not always his *home*.

Let any one try to render the song, "Sweet Home," into French, and one finds how Anglo-Saxon is the very genius of the word. The structure of life in all its relations, in countries where marriages are matter of arrangement, and not of love, excludes the idea of home.

How does life run in such countries? The girl is recalled from her convent or boarding school, and told that her father has found a husband for her. No objection on her part is contemplated or provided for; none generally occurs, for the child is only too happy to obtain the fine clothes and the liberty with which she has been taught come only with marriage. Be the man handsome or homely, interesting or stupid, still he brings these.

How intolerable such a marriage! we say, with the close intimacies of Anglo Saxon life in our minds. They are not intolerable, because they are provided for by arrangements which make it possible for each to go his or her several way, seeing very little of the other. The son or daughter, which in due time makes its appearance in this *menage*, is sent out to nurse in infancy, sent to boarding school in youth, and in maturity portioned and married, to repeat the same process for another generation. Meanwhile, father and mother keep a quiet establishment, and pursue their several pleasures. Such is the system.

Houses built for this kind of life become mere sets of reception-rooms, such as are the greater proportion of apartments to let in Paris, where a hearty English or American family, with their children about them, could scarcely find room to establish themselves. Individual character, it is true, does something to modify this programme. There are charming homes in France and Italy, where warm and noble natures, thrown together, perhaps, by accident, or mated by wise, paternal choice, infuse warmth into the coldness of the system under which they live. There are in all states of society some of such domesticity of nature that they will create a home around themselves under any circumstances, however barren. Besides, so kindly is human nature, that love, uninvited before marriage, often becomes a guest after, and with love always comes a home.

My next axiom is—

There can be no true home without liberty.

The very idea of home is of a retreat where we shall be free to act out personal and individual tastes and peculiarities, as we cannot do before the wide world. We are to have our meals at what hour we will, served in what style suits us. Our hours of going and coming are to be as we please. Our favorite haunts are to be here or there, our pictures and books so disposed as seems to us good, and our whole arrangements the expression, so far as our means can compass it, of our own personal ideas of what is pleasant and desirable in life. This element of liberty, if we think of it, is the chief charm of home. "Here I can do as I please," is the thought with which the tempest-tossed earth-pilgrim blesses himself or herself, turning inward from the crowded ways of the world. This thought blesses the man of business, as he turns from his day's care, and crosses the sacred threshold. It is as restful to him as the slippers and gown and easy chair by the fireside. Everybody understands him here. Everybody is well content that he should take his ease in his own way. Such is the case in the *ideal* home. That such is not always the case in the real home comes often from the mistakes in the house furnishing. Much house-furnishing is *too fine* for liberty.

In America there is no such thing as rank and station which impose a sort of prescriptive style on people of certain income. The consequence is that all sorts of furniture and belongings, which in the Old World have a recognized relation to certain possibilities of income, and which require certain other accessories to make them in good keeping, are thrown in the way of all sorts of people.

Young people who cannot expect by any reasonable possibility to keep more than two or three servants, if they happen to have the means in the outset, furnish a house with just such articles as in England would suit an establishment of sixteen. We have seen houses in England having two or three housemaids, and tables served by a butler and two waiters, where the furniture, carpets, china, crystal and silver were in one and the same style with some establishments in America where the family was hard pressed to keep three Irish servants.

This want of servants is the one thing that must modify everything in American life; it is, and will long continue to be, a leading feature in the life of a country so rich in openings for man and woman that domestic service can be only the stepping-stone to something higher. Nevertheless, we Americans are great travellers; we are sensitive, appreciative, fond of novelty, apt to receive and incorporate into our life what seems fair and graceful in that of other people. Our women's wardrobes are made elaborate with the thousand elegancies of French toilet,—our houses filled with a thousand knick-knacks of which our plain ancestors never dreamed. Cleopatra did not set sail on the Nile in more state and beauty than that in which our young American bride is often ushered into her new home. Her wardrobe all gossamer lace and quaint frill and crimp and embroidery, her house a museum of elegant and costly gewgaws; and amid the whole collection of elegancies and fragilities, she, perhaps, the frailest.

Then comes the tug of war. The young wife becomes a mother, and while she is retired to her chamber, blundering Biddy rusts the elegant knives, or takes off the ivory handles by soaking in hot water,—the silver is washed in greasy soap-suds, and refreshed now and then with a thump, which cocks the nose of the teapot awry, or makes the handle assume an air of drunken defiance. The fragile China is chipped here and there around its edges with those minute gaps so vexatious to a woman's soul; the handles fly hither and thither in the wild confusion of Biddy's washing-day hurry, when cook wants her to help hang out the clothes. Meanwhile, Bridget sweeps the parlor with a hard broom, and shakes out showers of ashes from the grate, forgetting to cover the damask lounges, and they directly look as rusty and time-worn as if they had come from an auction-store; and all together unite in making such havoc of the delicate ruffles and laces of the bridal outfit and baby-*layette*, that, when the poor young wife comes out of her chamber after her nurse has left her, and, weakened and embarrassed with the demands of the new-comer, begins to look once more into the affairs of her little world, she is ready to sink with vexation and discouragement. Poor little princess! Her clothes are made as princesses wear them, her baby's clothes like a young duke's, her house furnished like a lord's, and only Bridget and Biddy and Polly to do the work of cook, scullery-maid, butler, footman, laundress, nursery-maid, housemaid, and lady's maid. Such is the array that in the Old Country would be deemed necessary to take care of an establishment got up like hers. Everything in it is *too fine*,—not too fine to be pretty, not in bad taste in itself, but too fine for the situation, too fine for comfort or liberty.

What ensues in a house so furnished? Too often, ceaseless fretting of the nerves, in the wife's despairing, conscientious efforts to keep things as they should be. There is no freedom in a house where things are too expensive and choice to be freely handled and easily replaced. Life becomes a series of petty embarrassments and restrictions, something is always going wrong, and the man who finds his fireside oppressive—the various articles of his parlor and table seem like so many temper-traps and spring-guns, menacing explosion and disaster.

There may be, indeed, the most perfect home-feeling, the utmost coziness and restfulness, in apartments crusted with gilding, carpeted with velvet, and upholstered with satin. I have seen such, where the home-like look and air of free use was as genuine as in a Western log cabin; but this was in a range of princely income that made all these things as easy to be obtained or replaced as the most ordinary of our domestic furniture. But so long as articles must be shrouded from use, or used with fear and trembling, because their cost is above the general level of our means, we had much better be without them, even though the most lucky of accidents may put their possession in our power.

But it is not merely by the effort to maintain too much elegance that the sense of home liberty is banished from a house. It is sometimes banished in another way, with all painstaking and conscientious strictness, by the worthiest and best of human beings, the blessed followers of Saint Martha. Have we not known them, the dear, worthy creatures, up before daylight, causing most scrupulous lustrations of every pane of glass and inch of paint in our parlors, in consequence whereof every shutter and blind must be kept closed for days to come, lest the flies should speck the freshly washed windows and wainscoting? Dear shade of Aunt Mehitabel, forgive our boldness! Have we not been driven for days, in our youth, to read our newspaper in the front veranda, in the kitchen, out in the barn,—anywhere, in fact, where sunshine could be found, because there was not a room in the house that was not cleaned, shut up, and darkened? Have we not shivered with cold, all the glowering, gloomy month of May, because, the august front-parlor having undergone the spring cleaning, the andirons were snugly tied up in tissue paper, and an elegant frill of the same material was trembling before the mouth of the once glowing fireplace? Even so, dear soul, full of loving-kindness and hospitality as thou wast, yet ever making our house seem like a tomb! And with what patience would'st thou sit sewing by a crack in the shutters, an inch wide, rejoicing in thy immaculate paint and clear glass! But was there ever a thing of thy spotless and unsullied belongings which a boy might use? How I trembled to touch thy scoured tins, that hung in appalling brightness! with what awe I asked for a basket to pick strawberries! and where in the house could I find a place to eat a piece of gingerbread? How like a ruffian, a Tartar, a pirate, I always felt, when I entered thy domains! and how, from day to day, I wondered at the immeasurable depths of depravity which were always leading me to upset something, in the exquisitely kept premises! Somehow, the impression was burned with overpowering force into my mind, that houses and furniture, scrubbed floors, white curtains, bright tins and brasses were the great, awful, permanent facts of existence,—and that men and women, and particularly children, were the meddlesome intruders upon this divine order, every trace of whose intermeddling must be scrubbed out and obliterated in the quickest way possible. It seemed evident to me that houses would be far more perfect, if nobody lived in them at all; but that, as men had really and absurdedly taken to living in them, they must live as little as possible. My only idea of a house was a place full of traps and pitfalls for boys, a deadly temptation to sins which beset one every moment; and when I read about a sailor's free life on the ocean, I felt an untold longing to go forth and be free in like manner.

But a truce to these fancies, and back again to our essay.

If liberty in a house is a comfort to a husband, it is a necessity to children. When we say liberty, we do not mean license. We do not mean that Master Johnny be allowed to handle elegant volumes with bread-and-butter fingers, or that little Miss be suffered to drum on the piano, or practice line-drawing with a pin on varnished furniture. Still it is essential that the family parlors be not too fine for the family to sit in,—too fine for the ordinary accidents, haps and mishaps, of reasonably well-trained children. The elegance of the parlor where papa and mamma sit and receive their friends should wear an inviting, not a hostile and bristling, aspect to little people. Its beauty and its order gradually form in the little mind a love of beauty and order, and the insensible carefulness of regard.

Nothing is worse for a child than to shut him up in a room which he understands is his, *because* he is disorderly,—where he is expected, of course, to maintain and keep disorder. We have sometimes pitied the poor little victims who show their faces longingly at the doors of elegant parlors, and are forthwith collared by the domestic police and consigned to some attic apartment, called a playroom, where chaos continually reigns. It is a mistake to suppose, because children derange a well-furnished apartment, that they like confusion. Order and beauty are always pleasant to them as to grown people, and disorder and defacement are painful; but they know neither how to create the one nor to prevent the other,—their little lives are a series of experiments, often making disorder by aiming at some new form of order. Yet, for all this, I am not one of those who feel that in a family everything should bend to the sway of these little people. They are the worst of tyrants in such houses,—still, where children are, though the fact must not appear to them, *nothing must be done without a wise thought of them.*

Here, as in all high art, the old motto is in force, "*Ars est celare artem.*" Children who are taught too plainly by every anxious look and word of their parents, by every family arrangement, by the impressment of every chance guest into the service, that their parents consider their education as the one important matter in creation, are apt to grow up fantastical, artificial, and hopelessly self-conscious. The stars cannot stop in their courses, even for our personal improvement, and the sooner children learn this, the better. The great art is to organize a home which shall move on with a strong, wide, generous movement, where the little people shall act themselves out as freely and impulsively as can consist with the comfort of the whole, and where the anxious watching and planning for them shall be kept as secret from them as possible.

It is well that one of the sunniest and airiest rooms in the house be the childrens' nursery. It is good philosophy, too, to furnish it attractively, even if the sum expended lower the standard of parlor luxuries. It is well that the childrens' chamber, which is to act constantly on their impressible natures for years, should command a better prospect, a sunnier aspect, than one which serves for a day's occupancy of the transient guest. It is well that journeys should be made or put off in view of the interests of the children,—that guests should be invited with a view to their improvement,—that some intimacies should be chosen and some rejected on their account. But it is *not* well that all this should, from infancy, be daily talked out before the child, and he grow up in egotism from moving in a sphere where everything from first to last is calculated and arranged with reference to himself. A little appearance of wholesome neglect combined with real care and never-ceasing watchfulness has often seemed to do wonders in this work of setting human beings on their own feet for the life-journey.

Education is the highest object of home, but education in the widest sense,—education of the parents no less than of the children. In a true home the man and the woman receive, through their cares their watching, their hospitality, their charity, the last and highest finish that earth can put open them. From that they must pass upward, for earth can teach them no more.

The home-education is incomplete, unless it include the idea of hospitality and charity. Hospitality is a biblical and apostolic virtue, and not so often recommended in Holy Writ without reason. Hospitality is much neglected in America for the very reason touched upon above. We have received our ideas of propriety and elegance of living from old countries, where labor is cheap, where domestic service is well understood, permanent occupation, adopted cheerfully for life, and where of course there is such a subdivision of labor as insures great thoroughness in all its branches. We are ashamed or afraid to conform honestly and hardily to a state of things purely American. We have not yet accomplished what our friend the Doctor calls "our weaning," and learned that dinners with circuitous courses and divers other Continental and English refinements, well enough in their way, cannot be accomplished in families with two or three untrained servants, without an expense of care and anxiety which makes them heart-withering to the delicate wife, and too severe a trial to occur often. America is the land of subdivided fortunes, of a general average of wealth and comfort, and there ought to be, therefore, an understanding in the social basis far more simple than in the Old World.

Many families of small fortunes know this,—they are quietly living so,—but they have not the steadiness to share their daily average living with a friend, a traveller, or guest, just as the Arab shares his tent and the Indian his bowl of succotash. They cannot have company, they say. Why? Because it is such a fuss to get out the best things, and then to put them back again. But why get out the best things? Why not give your friend, what he would like a thousand times better, a bit of your avarage home-life, a seat at any time at your board, a seat at your fire? If he sees that there is a handle off your tea-cup, and that there is a crack across one of your plates, he only thinks, with a sigh of relief, "Well, mine an't the things that meet with accidents," and he feels nearer to you ever after; he will let you come to his table and see the cracks in his tea-cups, and you will condole with each other on the transient nature of earthly possessions. If it become apparent in these entirely undressed rehearsals that your children are sometimes disorderly, and that your cook sometimes overdoes the meat, and that your second girl sometimes is awkward in waiting, or has forgotten a table propriety, your friend only feels, "Ah, well, other peopele have trials as well as I," and he thinks, if you come to see him, he shall feel easy with you.

"*Having company*" is an expense that may always be felt; but easily daily hospitality, the plate always on your table for a friend, is an expense that appears on no account-book, and a pleasure that is daily and constant.

Under this head of hospitality, let us suppose a case. A traveller comes from England; he comes in good faith and good feeling to see how Americans live. He merely wants to penetrate into the interior of domestic life, to see what there is genuinely and peculiarly American about it. New here is Smilax, who is living in a small, neat way, on his salary from the daily press. He remembers hospatilities received from our traveler in England, and wants to return them. He remembers, too, with dismay, a well kept establishment, the well-served table, the punctilious, orderly servants. Smilax keeps two, a cook and chambermaid who divide the functions of his estaqlishment between them. What shall he do? Let him say, in a fair, manly way, "My dear fellow, I'm delighted to see you. I live in a small way, but I'll do my best for you, and Mrs. Smilax will be delighted. Come and dine with us, so and so, and we'll bring in one or two friends." So the man comes, and Mrs. Smilax serves up such a dinner as lies within the limits of her knowledge and the capacities of her servants. All plain, good of its kind, unpretending, without an attempt to do anything English or French—to do anything more than if she were furnishing a gala dinner for her father or returned brother. Show him your house freely, just as it is, talk to him freely of it, just as he in England showed you his larger house and talked to you of his finer things. If the man is a true man, he will thank you for such unpretending, sincere welcome; if he is a man of straw, then he is not worth wasting Mrs. Smilax's health and spirits for, in unavailing efforts to get up a foreign dinner party.

A man who has any heart in him values a genuine little bit of home more than anything else you can give him. He can get French cooking at a restaurant; he can buy expensive wines at first class hotels, if he wants them; but the traveler, though ever so rich and ever so well served at home, is, after all, nothing but a man as you are, and he is craving something that doesn't seem like an hotel,—some bit of real, genuine heart-life. Perhaps he would like better than anything to show you the last photograph of his wife, or to read to you the great, round hand letter of his ten-year-old which he has got to-day. He is ready to cry when he thinks of it. In this mood he goes to see you, hoping for something like home, and you first receive him in a parlor opened only on state occasions, and that has been circumstantially and exactly furnished, as the upholsterer assures you, as every other parlor of the kind in the city is furnished. You treat him to a dinner got up for the occasion, with hired waiters,—a dinner which it has taken Mrs. Smilax a week to prepare for, and will take her a week to recover from,—for which the baby has been snubbed and turned off, to his lond indignation, and your young four-year-old sent to his aunts. Your traveler eats your dinner, and finds it inferior, as a work of art, to other dinners,—a poor imitation. He goes away and criticizes; you hear of it, and resolve never to invite a foreigner again. But if you had given him a little of your heart, a little home-warmth and feeling,—if you had shown him your baby, and let him romp with your four-year-old, and eat a genuine dinner with you,—would he have been false to that? Not so likely. He wanted something real and human,—you gave him a bad dress-rehearsal, and dress-rehearsals always provoke criticism.

Besides hospitality, there is, in a true home, a mission of charity. It is a just law which regulates the possession of great or beautiful works of art in the Old World, that they shall in some sense be considered the property of all who can appreciate. Fine grounds have hours when the public may be admitted,—pictures and statues may be shown to visitors; and this is a noble charity. In the same manner the fortunate individuals who have achieved the greatest of all human works of art should employ it as a sacred charity. How many, morally wearied, wandering, disabled, are healed and comforted by the warmth of a true home! When a mother has sent her son to the temptations of a distant city, what news is so glad to her heart as that he has found some quiet family where he visits often and is made to feel AT HOME? How many young men have good women saved from temptation and shipwreck by drawing them often to the sheltered corner by the fireside! The poor artist, — the wandering genius who has lost his way in this world, and stumbles like a child among hard realities, — the many men and women who, while they have houses, have no homes,—see from afar, in their distant, bleak life-journey, one light of a true home-fire, and, if made welcome there, warm their stiffened limbs, and go forth stronger to their pilgrimage. Let those who have accomplished this beautiful and perfect work of divine art be liberal of its influence. Let them not seek to bolt the doors and draw the curtains; for they know not, and will never know till the future life, of the good they may do by the ministration of this great charity of home.

We have heard much lately of the restricted sphere of woman. We have been told how many spirits among women are of a wider, stronger, more heroic mould than befits the mere routine of housekeeping. It may be true that there are many women far too great, too wise, too high, or too wise, to spend herself in creating a home? What can any woman make finer, higher, better? From such homes go forth all heroisms, all inspirations, all great deeds. Such mothers and such homes have made the heroes and martyrs, faithful unto death, who have given their precious lives to us during these three years of our agony!

Homes are the work of art peculiar to the genius of woman. Man helps in this work, but woman leads; the hive is always in confusion without the *queen*-bee. But what a woman must she be who does this work perfectly! She comprehends all, she balances and arranges all; all different tastes and temperaments find in her their rest, and she can unite at one hearthstone the most discordant elements. In her is order, yet an order ever veiled and concealed by indulgdnce. None are checked, reproved, abridged of privileges by her love of system; for she knows that order was made for the family, and not the family for order. Quietly she takes on herself what all others refuse or overlook. What the unwary disarrange she silently rectifies. Everybody in her sphere breathes easy, feels free: and the driest twig begins in her sunshine to put out buds and blossoms. So quiet are her operations and movements, that none sees that it is she who holds all things in harmony; only alas, when she is gone, how many things suddenly appear disordered, inharmonious, neglected! All these threads have been smilingly held in her weak hand, Alas, if that is no longer there!

Can any woman be such a housekeeper without inspiration? No. In the words of the old church-service, "Her soul must ever have affiance in God." The New Jerusalem of a perfect home cometh down from God out of heaven. But to make such a home is ambition high and worthy enough for *any* woman, be she what she may.

One thing more. Right on the threshold of all perfection lies *the cross* to be taken up. No one can go over or around that cross in science or in art. Without labor and self-denial neither Raphael nor Michel Angelo nor Newton was made perfect. Nor can man or woman create a true home who is not willing in the outset to embrace life heroically, to encounter labor and sacrifice. Only to such shall this divinest power be given to create on earth that which is the nearest image of heaven.

SOMETHING FOR YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Cobden's Early Days.

The London *Review* publishes an elaborate biography of Richard Cobden, from which we gather that he was born June 3, 1804, at Dumford, a little English village, about two miles from Midhurst. His father was a small farmer, who died while Richard was young, and the lad was sent at a very early age to London to earn his own living. He was first employed as a boy in a warehouse in the city. At the time he enjoyed but slender opportunities of "schoolin," but by faithfully availing himself of his opportunities of leisure when the warehouse was closed, and being endowed with a quick perception and ready memory, the thoughtful warehouse lad became the architect of his own education as well as of his own fortune. Mr. Bright, in a sketch which he gave at a public meeting of Mr. Cobden's career, says, that "by his intelligence, his attention to his duties, and his good conduct, he found himself gradually promoted, until on some occasion or other, I believe rather by accident than by regular appointment, he was engaged traveling through the north of England, understanding the business of the house in whose service he was." There are veterans still to be found in "commercial rooms" who remember Cobden "on the road," and who bear testimony not only to his tact in his calling, but to the instructive and original turn given to after-dinner and after-supper conversation by the well-informed London traveler.

Mr. Cobden was soon sent over the best "ground" of the London house, and in Lancashire distinguished himself as a statesman. Chemistry was beginning to be applied with brilliant success to the production of colored patterns on cotton cloth, and the young "bag-man" was not slow to see that a new and profitable field of enterprise presented itself in this direction. He induced two of the fellow-servants in his London house to abandon their engagements and invest their mutual savings in a common fund, with which they undertook the business of calico. Cobden settled in Manchester, and soon obtained a large business. His firm soon became prosperous, and Mr. Cobden became a man of note and influence in the capital of cotton.

An Eastern paper gives the following seasonable and excellent rules for young men commencing business:

The world estimates men by their success in life, and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principal of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon on the cost.

Remember that self-interest is more likely to warp your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore, look well to your duty, when your interest is concerned.

Never make money at the expence of your reputation.

Be never lavish nor niggardly; of the two avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping stone to preferment; therefore generous feelings should be cultivated.

Say but little—think much and do more.

Let your expenses be such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Keep clean of the law; for, even if you gain your case, you are generally a loser.

Avoid borrowing and lending.

Wine drinking and smoking cigars are bad habits; they impair the mind and pocket, and lead to a waste of time.

Never re.ate your misfortune, and never give over what you cannot prevent.

LIEUT. GEN. Hoon, of the rebel army, has left Richmond to take command with Gen. Johnston in Georgia. Lieut. General Hardee has also returned to Dalton. Gen. Cheatham's Division has been re-assigned to him by the rebel Secretary of War.

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fe15

GARDNER & SCHLEITER,
92
MARKET STREET,
sell
BLACK SILKS at 87½ to $1 per yard;
DRESS GOODS, new, at 31 to 37½ cts.;
HOOP SKIRTS, half price;
BALMORALS, largest size, $2,75;
RUSSIA CRASH, 12½c. per yard;
PANT STUFFS, cheap;
CLOAKS and SHAWLS, at prices never before heard of in this city;
BEST KID GLOVES, $1,25.
fe11

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
IRON FOUNDERS AND MILL FINISHERS.
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 WATER street,
se17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREETS,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE,
BERLIN FOUNDRY,
COR. PENNA. AVENUE & PRICE ST.
Manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of castings for OIL REFINERIES, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of castings for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Also, castings of all kinds for PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS. Also, JOBBING and MACHINE CASTINGS, light or heavy, made to order.
se7:1y

FULTON FOUNDRY,
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse: No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK,
PROPRIETOR.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN,
Superintendent at Foundry.
MANUFACTURES
NAIL MACHINES, ROLLS, SQUEEZERS AND ROLLING-MILL CASTINGS GENERALLY.
GAS AND WATER PIPES.
Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes; Sugar Kettles,
House Fronts and Window Heads.
ROLLS TURNED,
and all fitting done to order.
A large assortment of Rolling-mill Pattern on hand, purchased from "Fort Pitt Foundry."
se24

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR.
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.,
Warehouse, 149 First & 120 Second sts.
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings.
☞ Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings o every description made to order.
☞ Having a complete MACHINE SHOP attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

IRON CITY FORGE,
KLOMAN & PHIPPS,
Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Manufacture Bar Iron, General Railway and Steamboat Forgings, Passenger, Freight and Locomotive Axles, &c., &c.
ANDREW KLOMAN,
HENRY PHIPPS, Jr.,
THOS. N. MILLER, Special Partner. [se30:tf
General Partners.

20 DAYS SALE OF DRY GOODS,
AT 96 MARKET STREET.—The undersigned offers, at greatly reduced prices, all of his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, among which will be found Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Dress Goods and Hoop Skirts, at a bargain.
Call soon and remember the place.
M. J. LYNCH,
93 Market street, between Fifth street and the Diamond. ja30

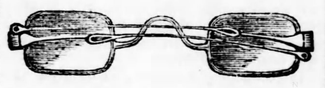
JAMES IRWIN,
Manufacturer of
OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.
Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se6

PIANOS.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st of April we will remove our MUSIC STORE to
53 Fifth street,
The house, at present, occupied by Messrs. KLEBER & BRO.
A fine assortment of
PIANOS,
on hand, presently, in
No. 51 Fifth street,
J. M. HOFFMAN & BRO.,
fe4 Sole Agents of Decker's Pianos.

"The Best are the Cheapest."
WM. B. BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO.'S, Philadelphia, celebrated
PIANOS,
They have received more prizes of gold and silver medals, diplomas at State Fairs, and high testimonials from the most celebrated musical talent of the day, than any other maker's. Warranted for five years.
WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Western Penna., St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge.
ja25

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARBON OIL HYDROMETER,
DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS,
SACCHAROMETERS, &c
IMPORTER OF
FINE FIELD GLASSES,
TELESCOPES, &c.
ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
MADE TO FIT AND WARRANTED TO SUIT.
No. 58 FIFTH STREET,
Next door to Adams' Express Office.
se7

REMOVAL.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL,
I will remove my place of business to
No. 51 Fifth street, opposite the Theatre,
And will be prepared to give the public general satisfaction, with a well selected stock of Optical Goods, and a large supply of RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They are warranted to strengthen and improve the SIGHT. Made and sold only by
fe10 J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician, 39 FIFTH street.

HOTELS.

"THE UNION" HOTEL,
ARCH STREET,
Between THIRD and FOURTH streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
T. S. WEBB & SONS.
THOS. S. WEBB,
FRANK R. WEBB,
JESSE H. WEBB. se11:1y

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET.
M'KEESPORT, PA
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of VISITORS and BOARDERS. FAMILIES can be accommodated with BOARDING, during the Season, on very favorable terms. His TABLE is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
M'Keesport, Sept., 1863.

THE BELLVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB,
PROPRIETOR.
NEAR SHARPSBURG. se19

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the first of January, 1864. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new firm of SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.
CHARLES H. SPANG,
JOHN W. CHALFANT,
ALEX. M. BYERS,
CAMPBELL B. HERRON.
February 4, 1864. fe5:1m

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of CLANEY, MESKIMEN & CO. has been dissolved this day by mutual consent, J. MESKIMEN having withdrawn from the firm.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

In withdrawing from the above firm I cheerfully recommend my late partners to my friends and the public.
J. MESKIMEN.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23, 1863.

We have this day associated with us in the Coal Business, HUGH CLANEY, Esq., under the name and style of W. M. & H. CLANEY & CO.
W. M. CLANEY,
CHAS. A. SHAEFFER,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1863.
W. M. & H. Claney & Co.,
Shippers and Dealers
IN COAL, COKE, EASTERN AND COMMON LIME, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, TILE PLASTER AND CEMENT.
All orders left at our Yards,
Nos. 523 & 697 Liberty St., Pittsburgh,
And Corner of Anderson street and South Common, and 323 Leacock street, ALLEGHENY, will receive prompt attention.
Terms—CASH. de29:tf

CHANGE OF BASE.
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
Coke, Coal and Lime.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal yard, west end of the South Commons, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, or Tyle. Having Cars of our own on the roads, both East and West, we are prepared to furnish our regular Western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiagheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. ja4

ROOFING, ROOFING, ROOFING.
Composition, Felt and Gravel Roofing.
The undersigned is prepared to do ROOFING of the above kinds, equal, if not superior to any firm in the city,—having his Felt and Composition manufactured expressly for his own use, and under his own supervision, he can warrant them of superior quality. No Cincinnati or Shoddy Felt used.
Iron, Tin and Copper Roofs coated, and Roofs carefully repaired.
Roofing Felt, Cement, and all materials pertaining to the business, constantly on hand, for sale, with directions for use. Office at D. R. Galway's, 333 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
dec7:3m WM. H. MACKEY.

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.
POWERS & CO.,
Attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of LIBERTY and SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsiek Champagne. In store and for sale by
ja1 MILLER & RICKETSON

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER American, English and Geneva WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER PLATED WARE, Gold, Silver and Steel SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS
Desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the Eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the *lowest possible price.*
Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding and Engraving.
J. M. ROBERTS,
16 FIFTH street, PITTSBURGH. dec9

AMERICAN WATCH AGENCY.
REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
No. 42 FIFTH Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The attention of dealers and others is respectfully solicited to our large and varied assortment of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
acknowledged by all who use them to be the BEST watch for every day wear. They are not liable to get out of order, and keep time to the second. We have them put up in silver and gold cases of every description. se7

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE,
Warranted

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, 2d and 3d stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular *carte de visite* to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

Publication Office, 72 and 74 Fifth Street, (2d Floor) Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Outside Reading Matter.

FIRST PAGE—What is a Home, and how to keep it—Something for Young Men—Lieut General Hood.

FOURTH PAGE—List of Local Stocks and Securities—Money Stocks—New York Stock Market—Iron Ores of Lake Superior—New York Grocery Market—New York Oil Market—St. Louis and Louisville Tobacco Markets—Hemp in St. Louis—Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards—New York Cattle Market—River Matters—Imports by River and Railroad—Marine Affairs.

THE POSITION.

The telegraph of the 24th brings us the news that SHERMAN has penetrated to Selma and taken possession of that strategic position, about one hundred and thirty miles northeast of Mobile, and forty west of Montgomery, Alabama. General McPHERSON and General HURLBUT's columns of infantry, SMITH's and GRIERSON's cavalry are all in motion in light marching order, unincumbered with baggage or tents, with but few days' rations, and they tear up railroads and cut telegraph wires as they proceed, so that no news of their progress may reach their rear, except what may be obtained through Southern sources. This shows that they marched with intent to do execution, and with a confidence of success. General GRANT is the moving spirit, and the officers and soldiers who compose the different columns are veterans.

The campaign, thus far, has been a success. The plan was a bold one—startling the enemy in the very heart of their territory, and locations deemed perfectly secure from attack. Vicksburg was the starting point for the main forces of infantry and artillery, because the most feasible on the river, and because the rebels had been driven in from the northern part of the State of Mississippi by the splendid cavalry forces of SMITH and GRIERSON; who, moving down rapidly from Lagrange through the center of the State, compelled the rebels to fall back of Jackson—POLK's western depot of supplies, toward JOHNSTON's and BRAGG's forces, which were threatened by GRANT's army, under Maj. Gen. LOGAN and others; thus leaving comparatively a small force at Jackson. The object of General SHERMAN seems to have been to push the enemy, by rapid marches upon Jackson, so rapidly in their retrograde movement as to create a panic, and demoralize, if not break them up in the towns through which they might move eastward toward Meridian; another of POLK's depots of provisions, and to which it was thought he would hasten. To give effect to the movement in front, the columns of General SHERMAN and General McPHERSON marched as it were almost side by side, while that of General HURLBUT moved in a parallel line, some distance below, presenting a front of advancing troops nearly fifteen miles in length. The only news we have of the success of SHERMAN's expedition has been through rebel sources. His army is from 35,000 to 40,000 strong, and it appears from rebel official sources that he has compelled Gen. POLK to fall back from Jackson, Enterprise, Meridian, and Selma. GRANT's other forces hold JOHNSTON and BRAGG. GILMORE and BANKS are southeast and southwest of Mobile in Florida and Louisiana; SHERMAN in the rear of POLK; FARAGUT's fleet in Mobile Bay; and it will be strange if General POLK's army either escapes, or is reinforced sufficiently to sustain a siege. He must surrender, and Mobile must fall. This will give us a new base of operations against Georgia and North and South Carolina.

The ultimate object of this movement would seem to be preparatory to General GRANT's splendid spring campaign, as well as to prevent the possibility of Mobile being reinforced in the meantime by JOHNSTON. The positions were, at the commencement of this movement, thus: SHERMAN and McPHERSON, at Vicksburg; SMITH East of Memphis; HURLBUT below Vicksburg, near Natchez; Gen. ORD just west of New Orleans; and FARRAGUT's fleet within a short distance of the Mobile blockading squadron; and GILMORE and BANKS to the Southeast of Mobile in Florida.

It is probably not the intention of Gen. SHERMAN immediately to attack Mobile, although warning has been given by the rebel authorities, for women, children and non-combatants, to move away, under the assurance that an immediate attack upon the city was in contemplation. We do not apprehend that SHERMAN will approach much nearer Mobile than his present position at Selma, until GRANT's other forces move upon the enemy at other points; for it would appear arranged for a combined movement—GRANT upon JOE JOHNSTON, BRAGG, and LONGSTREET MEADE upon LEE SHERMAN and others on Mobile. There cannot be over 15,000 troops at Mobile, and if SHERMAN maintains his position, preventing JOHNSTON from succoring Gen. POLK, Gen. ORD, and Admiral FARRAGUT ought soon to be able to reduce Mobile, and thus open a channel for supplies to the troops which occupy the position between the rebel forces.

In the rear of Mobile are three lines of defences, protecting it on all sides, consisting of six batteries of rifled 32-pounders; but they are insignificant when compared with those of Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Besides, there are no natural defences around Mobile. The country is low and flat, and a bombardment from the navy, accompanied by a simultaneous attack from the land forces, would soon destroy their fortifications and scatter their forces.

The fleet, according to the Richmond papers, had opened fire upon the defences of Dauphin's Island, commanding the western channel to Mobile Bay. The unfavorable character of the weather has suspended the fire, which is from the gunboats in Grant's Pass, on the side of the island next to the mainland, where the small draught gunboats can operate with efficiency. By the last accounts from Mobile there was a very large fleet in front of Mobile Bay, the guns of which numbered 119, and a dozen of the new class of vessels, the double-enders, were expected immediately. Fort Morgan has 100 guns, and Fort Gaines 80 guns, to oppose this fleet. The guns of the fleet are, however, the most effective, though it is said that two of the guns used at Fort Sumter to sink the Keokuk, have been transferred to Fort Morgan. The rebels have three gunboats, carrying in all 28 guns, and two small iron-clad monitors, all of which are of inferior propelling power. What the force is under BANKS, which is to co-operate with FARRAGUT, is not stated; but, knowing the nature of the defences which protect Mobile, and the power of the enemy to concentrate his troops, it seems likely that BANKS will have an efficient army to reinforce and aid SHERMAN. It is upon this force that SHERMAN seems to depend for means to lay siege to Mobile, if an assault should fail, for he left all such incumbrances to his march behind him.

FAIRS.

We have a most decided opinion about fairs, and we always have had. We were raised among exiles of Erin, whose recollections of the "Old Country"—"home," they used to call it—were remarkably vivid. Its green meadows, its limpid waters, its breezy mountains, were all painted on their memory with a pencil of light. They never grew tired of talking about them, never became weary of extolling them. To them, no other meadows were so green, no other waters so sparkling, no other breezes so balmy as were those in the "Gem of the Ocean." But of all the bright spots in their memory, the brightest was that on which the fairs were painted. In their conversations about their own, their native land; start where they would, they were sure, before all was over, to land at some fair. They would tell, in glowing language, of the stall-fed cattle, the mettlesome horses, the fat swine, the monster sheep, that were there; of the brawny youths, the wealthy farmers, the estated gentlemen: of the thimble-riggers, the mountebanks, the clowns, the gamblers; of the bonny lasses, who used to "touch" the sweetened whisky so gently, so modestly, to their ruby lips; who used to dance so gaily, so lightly, so springily, and who used to coquette so coyly, so bewitchingly, so irresistibly; and above all of the fights with the shillalah, and the consequent broken heads, blackened eyes and bleeding noses, that were the certain concomitants of a fair. There was nothing to them like a fair—other things, and places and scenes—the church, the wedding, the ball, the wake—were delightful, each in its way, but the fair excelled them all, eclipsed them all. It was no wonder that our young imagination was excited in behalf of fairs, or that our desire to mingle in their stirring scenes was ardent and strong.

But as time passed on and we grew older, doubts began to arise in our mind as to the propriety of such institutions. Could the youth, the farmer, the gentleman, mix with the thimble rigger, the clown, the mountebank, the gambler, without imperiling their morals? Could the young girl frequent places where such characters congregated and were the leading spirits, and not be in danger? Could she touch the sweetened glass to her lips and be free from the risks of becoming drunken? Could she trip the light fantastic toe amid such surroundings without jeopardizing her modesty and her purity? The bloody, brutal fights, could they be anything else than demoralizing, debasing, degrading to those who took part in them, and those who looked on? To every one of these questions, we were compelled to give a negative answer. Consequently from having a strong regard in favor of fairs, we came to have as strong a one against them. We could not help considering them a nuisance and a curse to any country in which they prevailed. And we thanked GOD that our country was free from them and from their evil influences.

After a while fairs began to spring up in our own cities and towns, and even in our country neighborhoods. They were resorted to, to promote charitable and religious enterprises, and were largely attended. We never went to any of them, and of course knew nothing about them of our own knowledge; but the accounts we get of them were not calculated to assure us of their propriety. We never, it is true—at least never that we recollect of—heard of any shillalah fights at them, of any heads being broken, any eyes blacked, any noses bloodied at them. But we were told, and told often, that they were equally open to all who chose to pay their money, good or bad, and that it was necessary for police officers to attend them to *preserve order*, a phrase broad enough to cover a good deal, if necessary. We never, that we recollect of, heard that common, vulgar thimble riggers, clowns, mountebanks or gamblers were permitted to operate at them. But no matter how infamous they might be, they were free to attend if they thought proper to do so—as free as was the most respectable person in the land—and the practices of the thimble-rigger, of the clown, of the mountebank and of the gambler, were permitted to be carried on at them, but with this restriction, that it must be done in a genteel way, and to no very startling extent. The clown and the mountebank, in practicing their tricks, were required to guard against giving rise to scandal: the thimble-rigger was enjoined to take care not to provoke law suits, and the gambler was instructed to be content to go no further than raffling. The young girls were not allowed to indulge in sweetened whisky, but were expected to drink freely of lemonade and such mild beverages, and to persuade the gentlemen to do the same: they were not permitted to dance, but they were expected to coquette liberally with all sorts of men, good or bad, reputable or disreputable, provided that by doing so they could make sales at fabulous prices, and bring in money.

We, and others of like mind, all over the country, determined that such an institution should not gain a permanent foothold among us, if we could help it. In pursuance of that determination we wrote against it, we spoke against it, we denounced it, and to some extent we checked it. But the most important result of our labors was the ridding it of those features which gave it a demoralizing tendency, and putting it in a shape that made it comparatively unobjectionable. There we left it.

Of late, it has sprung up anew in all its original deformity. The necessities of our suffering soldiers are the cloak it covers itself with, and it expects that covering to be broad enough to hide all its sins, no matter how multitudinous they may be. In the West, it is said, raffling was freely and openly carried on at the great fairs held on behalf of the soldiers. An attempt was made to establish raffling by a formal rule at the great fair about to be held in New York, and although it was made a penal effence by a statute of that State, although most of the clergy of New York and very many of the leading citizens protested against it, and although it outraged the sentiments of almost the whole moral and religious community, the attempt came very near being successful. But at the last, morality and religion prevailed over the spirit of gambling. The *Tribune*, which has always opposed gambling in all its forms, tells us that the managers have resolved that no gambling shall be permitted at the fair, and so the matter now stands.

We most devoutly hope that it will continue to stand so. Such a victory won by morality and religion over recklessness and vice, in a battle so openly, so publicly, so desperately fought, cannot but be immensely important. Its influence cannot fail to spread out over all the land and reach forward through coming years with an effect at once moralizing and christianizing. It will teach reckless men and women that, even in war times, they will not be permitted to do evil that good may come; that the moral and religious sense of this country is too powerful for them, strong as they are, to succeed in outraging it; and it will be a warning to all others everywhere, not to offend in the same way. We say—and we are sure all good men and women will join in the saying—All honor to the clergy and the laity of New York, who, in the face of such sweeping influences, lifted up their voice so loudly, so determinedly, so effectually against an attempt to place gambling by force of public opinion, above law. The newspapers, too, which did so good service in the same cause, are worthy of the highest praise. Together they have fought a good fight, they have won a glorious victory, may they not fail of an adequate reward.

Wilson's Series of School and Family Readers.

We have examined this set of School Books with great satisfaction. From the initial Primer to the advanced Readers, they seem to furnish all possible means for correct and successful instruction in the "art of reading," and especially for the formation of correct habits of reading at the very beginning of the pupil's course. Connected with this object, the author has aimed to popularize, to the capacities of children, many of the Higher English Branches of study, especially the Natural Sciences and the Department of Animal Life; and, in order to impart interest and give variety to these subjects, he has thrown around them all the charms which poetry and vivid description, incident, anecdote, and the best illustrations can lend. The books are printed and published by the Messrs. HARPERS, of New York, and are most artistically and elegantly gotten up. The illustrations are full, expressive, attractive and instructive. It is a most admirable series, and it is a pleasure as well as a duty to call the attention of parents and teachers to their value.

President Lincoln in California.

The resolutions which lately passed the Senate of California by a vote of 27 to 4, and which subsequently passed the House, were more recently amended by the Senate, to include a recommendation for President Lincoln's re-election. In order to show upon what a fast foundation of loyalty and good sense the patriotism of California is based, we present two resolutions from the series which were thus approved:

Resolved, That we endorse the proclamation of the President of the United States of January 1, 1863, declaring the slaves, in all the territory which it covers, forever free; and we hold that its operation is not contingent upon the occupation of any territory by the National arms, but that it is self-acting, and gives to each slave a full and complete legal title of freedom, and we will never consent that they shall be returned to their former condition of bondage; but we pledge ourselves to stand by and support President Lincoln in his noble determination to maintain the plighted faith of the nation pledged, as expressed in his last message, when he says, "I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation, or by any act of Congress."

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, we recognize purity of life, singleness of purpose, the far-seeing, conscientious statesman, the uncompromising, unsullied patriot, upon whose life is at this time the preservation of the Union, and the restoration of peace upon the immutable and eternal foundations of freedom, and freedom only; that to his wisdom, sleepless watchfulness, unselfish patriotism, prompt action, and determined will to pursue the right and abandon the wrong, the people of these United States are indebted for the proud position which they this day occupy on the great map of nations; that when we consider the fiery ordeal through which this man of the nation has passed, unscathed and untained, it is not strange that public confidence in him should remain unshaken; and that while we revere and honor other and noble patriots who have performed so well their several parts in this great drama, the people still look to Abraham Lincoln as the instrument selected by Providence to lead their country in safety through all its perils, and restore it again to a peace in which no element of discord shall be found, and that we do most heartily favor his re-election.

WILL THE ALABAMA GO INTO ANY PORT IN CHINA.—The doubtful report that the Alabama had gone into Amoy raises the inquiry, what are the privileges of our Consuls in China ports, and how far would they have power to control the movements of the Alabama? The Washington *Chronicle* says, by our treaties with China our Consuls at the respective ports of the Chinese E mpire have magisteral and judicial functions, and their jurisdiction extends to all American citizens. They hold court, take evidence, and pronunce decisions upon all cases in which Americans are charged with offenses against their countrymen; and the Chinese authorities are under obligations to supply them with a sufficient police force to enable them successfully to exescise their functions—to enforce their summonses and their decrees. These treaties were reaffirmed after the rebellion broke out, giving our Consuls full jurisdiction over all American vessels in port, whether Rebels or otherwise. This places the Alabama and her officers and crew directly under our Consul's jurisdiction, if that vessel has entered Amoy, as reported, and as our Consul has the command of two vessels of war, the Wyoming and Jamestown, he can enforce his authority without doubt. If Semmes has any desire to continue his career as a pirate, he should avoid the Chinese ports, for he will not find there the sympathy and aid and welcome he has received in every British port he has visited. China is only a semi-civilized country as comyared with Great Britan, and probably that is the reason why the Emperor faithfully performs his treaty obligations with the United States.

ADMIRAL LEE's report of the recent wholesale destruction of blockade runners at and off Wilmington, makes mention of the death, by drowning, of the notorious pirate, Capt. Coxsetter, who, with his purser, attempted to reach the shore in a boat from his ship, the Fannie. Coxsetter, it will be remembered, initiated his career of rebellion and piracy as commander of the brig Jeff. Davis, which he ran ashore and burned near San Augustine, Fla., about two years ago. Next he turned up in the privateer Retribution, and committed serious depredations for a while. This craft he handed over to a brother pirate, Parker, since connected with the capture of the Chesapeake. Latterly he has been engaged in blockade running, and once before had a narrow escape, his vessel being wrecked. He has tried it again, and now the sharks have got him. This is the end of Coxsetter.

SKIRMISH AT VIDALIA.—A Captain in the Second Mississippi Infantry, (A. D.,) under date of the 10th, Natchez, writes: "We had a fight last Sunday with 4,000 rebels, under Brig.-Gen. ROLENECK, who attacked Vidalia, La. opposite Natchez. Our regiment was ordered over. We formed in line behind the levee, and waited till the rebels were within 200 yards, and then let them have it good. They fell back for a few moments, rallied, and came back a second time at a 'charge bayonets.' We were ready, and poured such a volley into them that they retreated at a double quick, leaving their dead, dying and wounded behind. They will not forget us. Our colored soldiers have shown themselves equal to any emergency."

GOING WEST.—The farmers of Washington county, Md., owing to the apprehension of rebel invasion early in the Spring, are selling their farms and stock, preparatory to moving West. Washington county is one of the largest and best wheat growing counties in the State of Maryland, but since the breaking out of the rebellion, the farmers have been such heavy losers by having their crops destroyed by the rebel army, that many of them put out an unusually small crop of wheat last fall.

GEN. SMITH'S great cavalry expedition has succeeded in crossing the Tallahatchie river, and before this is no doubt far into Alabama, *en route*, we trust, for Montgomery, and subsequently for Mobile. Gen. Grant's plans are working charmingly so far. A detachment of the Nineteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Philadelphia, was honored with the duty of bearing dispatches from Pontocton to Memphis.

COLONEL JOHN E. WYNKOOP, of the Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, has received authority to raise a brigade of cavalry, to be composed of the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Pennsylvania Regiments of that branch of the service. The Twentieth and Twenty-first are already full, and the Twenty-second is rapidly filling up.

REFUGEES from Richmond report the forcible seizure of meats in the markets of that city for Gen. Longstreet's army.

PHILADELPHIA.

An Important Case to Shippers Eastward---A Curiosity---Military Affairs---Personal Copperhead History----The South Street Bridge.

Special Correspondence to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24, 1864.

We have a windy day of it and a slight prospect of rain, otherwise the weather is everything that we could desire.

An interesting case is just now being argued in the Supreme Court here involving the question relative to the rate of charges by the Pennsylvania railroad Company on Coal oil between your city and New York. Its interesting character will repay for its publication in my letter. The suit was brought by Mr. Twills to restrain the Pennsylvania railroad company (respondents) from charging a higher rate of freight on Coal oil shipped at Pittsburgh on their road and consigned to complainants at Philadelphia, than they charged other parties on the same kind of freight. Complainant received coal oil shipped over defendant's road and re-shipped it to New York.

The Company had a contract with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, under which they received goods at Pittsburgh, to be delivered in New York. On these goods they charged a rate, their pro rata on which, after deducting the New York Railroad Company's charge, and the amount paid Leech & Co., whom they employed to deliver their freight from the terminus of their road to the terminus of the Camden and Amboy road, amounted, in the winter season, to more than the ordinary rates between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Complainant sent the oil consigned to him to New York by sea.

In March last Mr. Houston, the freight agent of defendants, ordered the local freight agent at Pittsburgh to charge an extra rate of six cents per hundred pounds on all oil destined for New York, and at the same time to offer to the shipper to give him bills of lading through to New York at the current through rates. This, it was alleged by the complainant, had the effect of securing to the defendants, Leech & Co., and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company the monopoly of the carrying trade in coal oil between Pittsburgh and New York.

The complainant claimed that he had the right to receive his oil at the same rates as other Philadelphia consignees, and that the Company had no right to inquire into its ultimate destination. The Company respondents, on the other hand, contended that they had the right to know the destination, and to charge more on oil destined for New York than on the same article intended for Philadelphia. The arguments in this case are still proceeding.

Brigadier General Wistar, who is now in command in the neighborhood of Yorktown, Va., has just sent Mayor Henry a very large shell of ancient pattern, which was unearthed from the entrenchments there. As it differs in size and shape from any now in use, it is no doubt one of those left by Cornwallis. It will be placed in Independence Hall among the other relics.

As this is the last week upon which we can depend for the government bounty to aid us in keeping off the draft, extraordinary labor is being performed by our loyal population. There will probably be a large wards that will be behind in filling their quota, but as a general thing we shall come out with flying colors, and snap our fingers at enrolling officers and all their consequential "aids." Due notice may be given, however, that we have arrived at that point where another feather will break the camel's back; and so, Mr. Lincoln, you must now hurry up matters with the men you will have obtained by the "last call." Great liberality has been exercised by the most of our citizens, poor as well as rich, although there are a few exceptions. It is stated that the great firm of R. Norris & Sons, locomotive manufacturers and machinists, refused to contribute any money for aid, although they employ their workmen for a similar purpose. Such an instance of meanness should not go unnoticed.

Among the new public buildings erected, we have a school house of considerable dimensions which has been named after our worthy Governor "Andrew G. Curtin."

The remains of District Attorney Coffee were yesterday interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery. His pall-bearers were Judge Ludlow, Cadwallader, Lewis and Allison, Col. W. B. Thomas, Postmaster Walborn, F. C. Brewster and others. The funeral cortege was quite lengthy, and included many of the legal fraternity, also members of the Masonic Lodge of which deceased was a member. The mortuary services were conducted by several ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Davenport's History of the United States has just been rejected by our School Controllers, on the ground that it, in a round-about way, recognizes the existence of the Southern Confederacy, by giving data relative to the formation of Jeff. Davis' Oligarchy, styling him a President, etc. This is just right. We have Copperheads enough about already, who are full blown, so there is little need of instructing the rising generation in any such mistaken and dangerous doctrine.

We are preparing to build another outlet from the city proper to West Philadelphia, across the river Schuylkill, at South street. The river is to be sounded within a few days to ascertain the proper location for a central pier. This bridge, when built, will soon be one of the chiefest crossings, and will be an accommodation that thousands of our residents will hail with joy. It will improve West Philadelphia immensely, as well as enable the city to sell the Poor House property at a greatly enhanced price. The Chestnut street bridge drags its slow length along, and will probably be completed when the Market street wooden bridge is burned down some day, leaving us with a single connection with the West End.

DIED:

MONTGOMERY—On Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, Jas. C. Montgomery, aged thirty-nine years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Water and Pitt Alley, Allegheny.

EKIN—On Wednesday morning, February 24th, at 9½ o'clock, Mrs. SUSAN BAYARD EKIN, in the 69th year of her age.

LINTON—On Thursday morning, February 25th, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of John B. Herron, Collins township, Mrs. ELIZA LINTON, in the 77th year of her age.

VOEGTLY—On Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock, at his residence at Pike street, Allegheny City, NICHOLAS VOEGTLY, eldest son of John Voegtly, Esq., in the 36th year of his age.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R'Y Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 24th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENTUM on the income, or Third Mortgage Bonds, of this Company out of the earnings of 1863, payable in CASH on the 1st day of April next. W. H. BARNES, feb26 Secretary.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between W. F. Thompson, John Miller and George M'Kee, under the name and style of THOMPSON, MILLER & CO., in the Planing Mill business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on February 10th, 1864. Wm. F. Thompson having retired from the firm. GEO. McKEE. February 25, 1864. fe26:3t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

77 and 79 Market street.

POINT LACE COLLARS, a splendid lot.
Imitation LACE HDKFS., very cheap.
GUIPURE EDGINGS and LACES, new styles.
BEAD ORNAMENTS and BUTTONS.
LINEN BANDS and YOKES.
LINEN SETTS—COLLARS, all kinds.
BRAIDS and NOTIONS.

Also, a beautiful assortment of LADIES' CASHMERE SCARFS, fine quality and cheap. And large lot of GENTS' SILK SCARFS, new and handsome styles. Together with a full line of LADIES' and GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

which we offer at a small advance on COST. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to give us a call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

fe18 77 and 79 Market street.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!!

In days of old before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have *reduced* of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For comm'n tooth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination. At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 PENN STREET, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY CITY, near the new Market House. fe22

FOR THE FALL OF 1863.

200,000 APPLE TREES,

Extra fine, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of PEAR, (standard and dwarf,) CHERRY, PEACH, PLUM, EVERGREEN, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, GRAPE VINES, SHRUBS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c., &c., wholesale and retail at very reasonable prices.

JOHN MURDOCH. Jr., se22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS,

Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 126 Smithfield street,

Between Fifth and Sixth.] PITTSBURGH.

Vocal Music.—H. D. Brecht, teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec2:tf

CANDIDATES.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. BULTZ, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe11:d&wtc

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—J. M. McELROY, of Turtle Creek, Patton township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe9:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First Ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny County, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21:tc

WANTED.—Two good ROOMS, by a young married couple. Possession wanted by the 1st of April. For terms, &c., address fe25 "E. A.," Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—Two three story BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, on the corner of FIRST and FERRY streets. Terms moderate. Inquire of JOSEPH TORRENS, at Fleming & Torrens, corner of Market and Third streets. fe25:2w

SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' CLAIMS.—For BOUNTY, PENSION, PRIZE MONEY, &c.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, (2d floor,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Claims for PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY, SUBSISTENCE and PRIZE MONEY. Also, ORDNANCE RETURNS attended to promptly. fe25

SILK AND DRESS GOODS EMPORIUM.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 Market street.

The Largest Stock--The Greatest Variety ever Exhibited in this City.

fe25

ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
ALBUMS,
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
STYLES.
200
200
DIFFERENT,
DIFFERENT,
MAKES,
MAKES,
OF,
OF,
POCKET,
POCKET
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
AT

PITTOCK'S,

fe25 Opposite the Postoffice.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WANTED.—Pittsburgh Bonds, Peoples, Monongahela and Pittsburgh Insurance Company Stocks.

FOR SALE: Allegheny county and Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds; Allegheny and Eureka Insurance Co. Stocks.

S. S. BRYAN, fe23 59 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.)

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Have won the highest Premiums at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season. New improvements have recently been added which renders it the most desirable machine in the market. They are warranted for three years. Instructions given gratuitously. Call and see them in operation,

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Western Agents.

Pittsburgh office No. 27 FIFTH street, three doors below Bank Block. jan6:d&w

IF YOU WOULD HAVE YOUR Teeth Extracted Without Pain,

CALL AT THE DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 278 Penn street.

Just as safe in COLD as in WARM weather. A FULL SET OF

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

on VULCANITE, WITH GUMS, at from $10 to $12, equal to any made in the world. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

OLD GOLD PLATES purchased at their FULL value.

Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, de14 Dentist, 278 Penn street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have associated with me J. C. McCULLOCH, late of Market street, in the Wholesale Notion and Variety business. Partnership dating from February 1st, 1864, under the firm of T. T. MYLER & Co. T. T. MYLER.

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOUGH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS AND VARIETY GOODS,

No. 62 Wood street, corner of 4th,

fe19-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.
NEW POLKAS.
NEW MARCHES.
NEW GALOPS.
NEW SCHOTTISCHES,
NEW QUADRILLES, &c.

Just received the latest and most fashionable publications, fresh from the press.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

fe20 81 Wood street.

GROCERIES—

150 hhds. N. O. Sugar, new crop;
60 " P. R. do., prime;
45 " Cuba do.;
120 bbls. N. O. Molasses, direct from N. O.;
200 " N. Y. brands Syrups;
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. Loverings Syrup;
250 half bbls. Lake Herring;
50 " " White Fish;
500 pkgs. Mackerel, (bbls. and half bbls.)
230 Bags Rio Coffee, *prime*;
225 boxes Tobacco, 5's and 10's, Navy and Baltimore Plug.
35 bags Patna and Rangoon Rice;
100 boxes Colgate's Soaps, ass'd and German;
170 half chests Tea, Y. H., G. P., Imperial and Black. For sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., Grocers,
fe24 Second street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

N. U. L.—The officers of the several Councils of the order; within the cities, boroughs and townships are urgently requested to meet at WILKINS HALL, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, a. m., TUESDAY, March 1st, 1864, business of great importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of G. V. P. fe26:3t

BOUNTY FUND.—The citizens of the EIGHTH WARD will meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the School House, to hear the reports of the Collecting Committees. A general attendance is requested. fe26

BY THE "PITTSBURGH COAL EXCHANGE."—At a meeting of the "Pittsburgh Coal Exchange," the following was unanimously passed and ordered to be published:

Whereas, The price of Coal to all consumers has become exorbitantly high, and great public feeling has been manifested on the subject; now be it

Resolved, That the public be informed of the real cause of such enormous prices.

Coal diggers demand on behalf of their "Union Association" a price of $4 per day and the amount of work to be limited to seventy-five bushels per day—thus making over five cents per bushel. Making an allowance for Sundays, holidays, &c., this amounts to $1,200 *cash, per year, for each coal digger's labor*. In many instances they also demand their own coal for fuel, free of charge, and refuse to pay but a nominal rent for their dwellings. These prices are fully double what we consider a fair and liberal remuneration. The matter rests with the consumers of coal. If the citizens of Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, and Birmingham all unanimously determine this exaction, and refuse to pay it; as, also, the Iron, Glass and other manufacturers, the Pittsburgh Coal Association will cheerfully do so, and use every effort to obtain Coal at a reasonable price. By such unanimous action, added to the superabundance of coal diggers, it is hoped coal digging can be reduced, and the price of coal placed at a reasonable rate. Most of the members of the Pittsburgh Coal Association are large shippers of coal to Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Memphis, and other ports, and it is their interest to place the price of coal at Pittsburgh at lowest figure which would afford the coal digger a fair and liberal compensation. By order,

A. MILLER, President, *pro. tem.* fe25

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.—A Special meeting of the Members will be held on SATURDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order President. fe22:3t JOHN EARLE, Secretary.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.—Rev. JAMES PRESLEY, D. D., complying with the very flattering invitation of many prominent citizens will deliver a Lecture on Egypt—ancient and modern—entitled

"UP THE NILE,"

with descriptions of Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids, the Sphynx, Thebes, etc., in Sixth street United Presbyterian church, on FRIDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. fe23:4t

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed to commission officers by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein.

Office: No. 189 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of DIRECTORS, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 10 a. m.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their Office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock p. m., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, fe12:td Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the "FIRE STEEL MINING COMPANY," will be held at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., in the city of Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the election of a BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Also, to take into consideration the transfer of the business of the office of the Company, sale of the property, and any other questions that may be offered for their consideration.

By order. M. J. CAUGHEY, fe9:td Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 19, 1864.

BOOKS FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., are now open at the office of WM. K. NIMICK, Treasurer, 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh, where all desirous of investing will please call. By order. ja20 THOS. STEEL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH BRIDGE CO., January 18, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, are hereby notified to pay to Wm. K. Nimick, Treasurer, at the office of Nimick & Co., 95 Water street, Pittsburgh, an instalment of FIVE DOLLARS, on each share subscribed, on or before the first day of March, 1864.

By order. THOMAS STEEL, ja20 Secretary.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the dwelling house in which he now lives, situated on South Avenue, First Ward, Allegheny. The lot is 27 feet front by

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1864.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Acm'n...	5:50 a m	Balto Exp's....	12:50 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Phila do	1:20 p m
Thro Exp'ss...	4:25 p m	Fast Line.....	1:30 a m
Fast Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	1:50 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..	10:05 a m
1st Wall stn....	6:30 a m	1st Wall stn....	6:15 a m
2d do	11:30 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:05 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a m; returns at 12:45 p m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line.....	1:45 a m	Chicago Exp...	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:45 p m	Phila. do	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Cin'ti do ...	7:50 p m
Allegheny Ac'm	2:15 p m	Crest'e Mail...	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m.

Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	10:00 a m
1st M'Keesp't.	11:00 a m	1st M'Keesp't.	7:00 p m
2d do	6:15 p m	2d do	2.05 p m
Port Perry....	7:00 a m	Port Perry....	8:30 a m
Braddock's...	4:15 p m	Braddock's...	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m,

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a m	Mail.....	7:00 p m
Express.....	3:00 p m	Express.....	9:35 a m
Accom'n	4:00 p m	Accom'n	8:10 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Cin'ti.....	1:45 a m	Mail.....	3:50 p m.
.....	1:45 p m	Cin. Ex'ss....	8:05 p. m.
Wheel'g..	6:30 a m	Do.	2:10 a. m.
Steubenv'l.	3:00 a m	Steub'v. Ac.	10:00 a. m.
Clevl'd...	1:45 a m		
do ...	1:45 p m		

☞The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and Carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

Sudden Death.—James C. Montgomery, policeman, of Allegheny city, died yesterday at his residence, after a brief illness.

Sudden Death of a Soldier.—Isaac Peters, of the 29th Pennsylvania Regiment, fell dead on Tuesday, at Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia.

Held to Bail.—Michal Glennon, a police officer, was yesterday held to bail by Alderman Butler, to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by a colored man, whom he had illegally arrested.

Union League Meeting.—The various councils in the cities, boroughs and townships are notified that there will be an important meeting of the U. L. on Tuesday evening next, at Wilkins Hall. A full representation is desired.

Champion Oarsman.—A large and handsome lithograph of James Hamill, the champion oarsman, has just been issued. Hamill is represented seated in his frail shell-boat the "James S. Williams," in which he won his last victory over the ex-champion Ward.

For M'Clellan.—The Democracy of Washington county, held a Convention on Monday last, and adopted a resolution instructing their delegates to the State Convention to vote "first, last and all the time," for delegates to the National Convention, in favor of the nomination of General M'Clellan for the Presidency.

Serious Fall.—A carpenter named Haven, while at work on a building on Wood street, yesterday, fell through the joist a distance of some fifteen feet, and received a contussion on the head, and was otherwise injured. His injuries were promptly attended to, after which he was conveyed to his residence in Allegheny city.

Sabre Presentation.—In our notice of the presentation ceremonies, which took place in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on Monday, we inadvertently omitted mention of the fact that Capt. James D. McGill, of Battery, was presented with a handsome sabre. There is no more deserving officer in the service than Capt. McGill, and the gift was well bestowed.

Criminals Sentenced.—At the recent term of the Washington County Court, the following persons, convicted of the offences named, were sentenced:—John F. Rollins, for larceny, on oath of Jas. S. Elliott, late County Commissioner, eighteen months to the Western Penitentiary. Kate Keenan, for larceny, to the House of Refuge. Loyd Leonard, colored, for arson, eight years to the Penitentiary.

Pittsburghers Absent.—The following Pittsburghers were registered at Philadelphia hotels on Tuesday: John L. Boyd and wife, T. F. Childs, L. H. Mathews, W. R. Murphy, E. Newman, J. Brown, Jr., J. Thompson, Mrs. M. Kitchen, J. C. Day, W. Hampton, James Dougherty, James McGregor, Henry Smith, Victor Keller, Joseph Fisher, Miss Lay, Mrs. Stoddart, Jas. McCleary, Mrs. B. McCleary.

School House Burnt.—School House No. 5, of Jefferson township, Washington county, known as Lee's school house, was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th inst. School was in session at the time the fire broke out, but the flames had made such havoc before they were discovered, that nothing could be done but save the desks, &c. The house was an old one, but had been fitted up after the fashion of the new ones. The fire was occasioned by a defect in the stove pipe, near the roof.

Harper's Monthly.—The March number of this standard publication has been received. The contents are unusually interesting, consisting, in part, of "Scenes in the War of 1812," with illustrations; "The Norwich Armories," with illustrations; continuation of "The Small House at Arlington," with illustrations; "In Memoriam: Wm. Thackeray," with portrait; together with the usual variety of entertaining and profitable reading matter. Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street, has Harper for sale.

Harper at Pittock's.—Neighbor Pittock, Fifth street, opposite the Postoffice, has received a supply of the favorite monthly, *Harper's Magazine*, for March. As the contents of the present number are unusually varied and interesting, the admirers of the magazine should not fail to procure an early copy. Pittock has also received some four thousand *carte de visites* of prominent personages—the largest collection in the city. Patrons of this establishment are always promptly attended to, and by none more courteously than Mr. George Pittock, who is an invaluable aid to the proprietor.

Fatal Shooting Affray.—On Tuesday night a fatal shooting affray occurred at Alliance. A man who had formerly been in the employ of the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway Co., went into a saloon, in a state of intoxication, and, without provocation, slapped the face of a soldier. The soldier suddenly drew his revolver and fired, the shot missing the person aimed at, and taking full effect in the breast of a bystander, killing him instantly. The murdered man was a fireman on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway. We have not learned his name. The soldier was arrested.

Benefit of the Subsistence Committee.—Manager Henderson, of the Theatre, has kindly donated the services of his company and Theatre, for the purpose of giving a benefit to to the Subsistence Committee, on Saturday afternoon. The very attractive play of the Ticket-of-Leave-Man, will be performed, and the proceeds of the matinee will be given to the Subsistence Committee. Aside from the deserving object of the matinee, the play itself should attract a full and fashionable audience, and we trust that such may be the case.

Dividend Declared.—The Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, at their meeting on Wednesday, declared a dividend of seven *per cent.* upon their income or third mortgage bonds, and not upon the stock of the company, as erroneously announced by one of our evening cotemporaries. The dividend will be paid in cash on the first day of April next. This is a very gratifying evidence of the improved condition of this important railroad, and will serve to still further enhance the value of its stock in financial circles. Under the present efficient management, the road has prospered, as it should, until now it takes rank with the best conducted and paying roads of the country.

Western Transportation Company.—A bill was read in the House, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, entitled "an act supplementary to an act to incorporate the Western Insurance and Transportation Company," approved April 22d, 1863. Section 1st provides that the capital stock of the Company may be increased from time to time by the Directors, with the consent of the holders of a majority of the stock; "provided, the whole amount of increase shall not exceed 20,000 shares."

Section 2d provides that when said capital stock is increased report of the same shall be made to the Auditor General, and shall at the same time pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the same per centage thereof as is required by the act to which this is a supplement.

Veterans and Local Bounties.

We understand that there is no possibility of our veteran volunteers being permitted to have themselves credited to sub-districts, and that, therefore, they cannot receive the local bounties now offered. A gentleman now in Harrisburg, representing the interests of one of the wards of the city, and who went there for the purpose of ascertaining whether re-enlisted volunteers already mustered in could not be credited to his district, telegraphed from the State Capital yesterday that the ward would have to depend on new recruits to relieve it from the draft. Another gentleman, sent on a similar errand, telegraphed to this city that the re-enlisted men of the 102d Pennsylvania volunteers had been credited to the city of Pittsburgh as the result of having these veterans of the local bounties. This is certainly a great hardship, not only to the sub-districts which have raised bounty funds with which to procure men and relieve them from the draft, but also to our veteran volunteers, who are sent into the field at a much cheaper rate than new recruits. A regiment of veterans is of more value to an army than a brigade of raw recruits, and their services should be commensurately rewarded, by paying them not only the highest government bounty but the largest local bounty.

Our citizens have now but three working days in which to get recruits before the expiration of the time fixed for the payment of Government bounties, and it behooves every citizen who desires to see his district freed from the draft to go to work earnestly and aid in procuring men. Too much valuable time has been wasted in the vain effort of having re-enlisted men credited to sub-districts, and this must be made up as far as is possible by determined and united action for the remaining few days before the 1st proximo. Otherwise a large draft is inevitable.

Literary Entertainment.—The literary entertainment to which we referred a few days ago, will be given this evening by the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College. It will consist of essays, vocal and instrumental music and tableaux. The entertainments given by the pupils of the College have always been of a high order, and this one, we have no doubt, will be fully up to the standard. All who desire to spend a pleasant evening will do well to attend. Tickets can be had at the College, and also at Mr. Mellor's music store. The exercises will commence precisely at half past seven o'clock.

Great Guns in Miniature.

Mr. James G. Knap, of the Fort Pitt Works, of this city, has placed upon exhibition at the Sanitary Fair, now being held in Cleveland, three guns, miniatures of those turned out by the Fort Pitt Works. One of these guns is a model of a fifteen-inch Navy gun, such as is used on the monitors. Another is a model of a fifteen-inch Army gun known as the Rodman gun, and used for fortification defence. A third is the model of the great twenty-inch Rodman gun which was cast at the Fort Pitt Works, about two weeks since, and which was yesterday to have been lifted from the pit in which it was cast. The models are on a scale of one foot in ten, and are exactly like the originals, mounted on carriages, &c., except in size.

Second Ward Bounty Fund.

The following additional sums have been paid to Thos. Steel, Esq., Treasurer of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, bounty fund on Feb. 25, 1864:

T. Moor & Co. (add'l.	$100	Mil'r & Rick'n(add'l	$200
F. E. Voltz	50	John O'Keffe	25
R. Buckmaster	25	Jas. Dolan	25
Jas. McCabe	50	Henry Kremer	25
David Hannon	25	Danl. Thompson	50
S. C. Brown	50	Thos. Lemon	25
Wm. Kelly	25	Jas. Chambers	50
Jos. Armstrong	30	Josiah Reamer	25
Geo. E. Allen	25	Thos. H. Vick	25
R. Parker	20	J. R. Murphy (add.	5
John Hayden	25	John Beamer	10
John Kohler	50	John McElroy	25
C. H. Shannon	25	Jacob Fetzer	25
D. J. McDonald	5	Wm. House	25

Amount previously reported $11,950

Total..... $12,975

Important to Wool Growers.

A meeting of the wool growers of Washington county was held in the borough of Washington, on Monday last, to take preliminary steps towards calling a convention of all those interested in the wool trade residing in the Western counties of this State, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio. The object of the Convention will be better understood on reading the following resolution udopted by the meeting of Monday:—

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to address the people of the country on the importance of petitioning Congress for an increase of the tariff on wool, and to call a convention to meet here on the 8th of March next, and that an invitation be extended to the wool-growers of neighboring counties of Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Eastern Ohio, to meet with us on that occasion.

The Committee, consisting of F. Julius Lemoyne, William Gabby, Samuel McFarland, Isa Manchester and Joshua Wright, have accordingly issued their call for the Convention to be held as stated in the resolution. In concluding their call, they say:

"The Committee would urge upon those interested, the duty of attending this convention; *because* every obstruction and discouragement to the production of such an important raw material as wool, should be promptly and efficiently removed and remedied; *because* if we would be an independent and prosperous nation we must produce within ourselves the necessaries of life, and not continue dependent upon foreign nations for any considerable part of the wool or woolen goods necessary for our own consumption; *because* the present tariff on imported wool is so low as to permit and invite a larger importation than is sufficient to supply the deficiency for home production; *because* the present mode of assessing the adequate tariff which we now possess, opens a door for fraud and evasion, so that we do not realize even the small protection which nominally stands upon our statute book; we must have specific duties and home valuations, instead of advalorem and foreign valuations; *because* the extraordinary war expenses, and our rapidly accumulating war debt demands that every available subject of taxation should be occpied, that our brave men in the field may be strengthened and multiplied—and that the interest of our public debt shall be promptly paid, and our national power and credit be thoroughly manifested and maintained. By imposing heavy duties on imported wool both these desirable ends may be in a measure srcured.

Proclamation of Gov. Curtin—Enlisting out of the State.

The following proclamation has just been issued by our patriotic Governor:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth. A Proclamation,

WHEREAS, For some time past it has been known that persons, professing to be agents of other States, have been busily tampering with our citizens at home and in the army, endeavoring by false representations, to induce individuals to enter or re-enter the service, as from those States, and remonstrances have been in vain made against the continuance of this paltry system of seduction;

And whereas, Information has now been received that one of the regiments of Pennsylvania has enlisted, almost bodily, as from another State; and it appears to be necessary to take some public means to put our citizens on their guard against the arts by which results so disastrous to the men and their families may be effected in others of her regiments which Pennsylvania has delighted to honor;

Now, Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do issue this, my proclamation, addressed to all citizens of the commonwealth, but especially and emphatically to her veterans in the army, cautioning them against allowing themselves to be seduced from her service. By enlisting in regiments of other States they deprive their families at home of that generous and liberal aid which our law has provided for them as a right, and not a charity: they will not enjoy the right of suffrage which an approaching amendment of the Constitution will give to our absent volunteers; they cut themselves loose from the ties which bind them to their homes, and which binds Pennsylvania to give them constant care and assistance in the field, an obligation which our State has never neglected. If wounded or sick, they will no longer be fostered by our agents, and received with applause and consideration as men who have done honor to Pennsylvania; they bring the history of their regiments to an abrupt close; their names will no longer be entered on our rolls; all the glorious recollections of their valor and sufferings will be sickened by the fact that they have abandoned their native State; deserted the great Commonwealth under whose banner they have earned for themselves and for her the highest reputation for courage and and all the martial virtues, and that they have done this under inducements which are in fact unfounded, and at the very time when their friends and neighbors at home were preparing for them bounties probably larger than those offered by other States, and certainly much larger, if the support afforded to their families be taken into account.

I therefore appeal to our noble volunteers not to abandon the Commonwealth. She has been proud of the glory which their course hitherto has shed abundantly on her. As a mother she has a right to the honors to be won in future by her children. Stand by her, and she will stand by you, and you will have the richest reward in the grateful affections and sympathies of your families, your friends, your neighbors and your fellow-citizens.

But if you leave her for the service of other States, you throw away all these, for *their* people will regard you merely as mercenaries, and when they have fulfilled their bargains, will leave you and your families to shift for yourselves. Recollect your homes, and your families, and your friends and the banners which the Commonwealth first bestowed upon you, which you have carried so gloriously upon many a bloody field, and which, defaced by shot and shell, they still bear—the names of the battles in which you have been distinguished, she has provided for receiving at the close of the war, and preserving as holy relics of your patriotism and devotion to the cause of our common country. These things are worth more to you and to your children than money. Do not grieve and disappoint your friends by abandoning them all.

I take this occasion to enjoin upon all Magistrates, District Attorneys and other officers, a strict vigilance in enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth against all persons who shall within this State attempt to recruit volunteers for other States.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-eighth. A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor:
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

State Bounty for Veterans.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Monday, Col. Glass, of this city, presented resolutions for the payment of a State bounty to those veterans who, from having been credited to the State at large, are prohibited from receiving the bounty given by those districts in which local bounties are offered. The resolutions, which were adopted, read as follows:

WAEREAS, Many loyal citizens of Pennsylvrnia, now in the armies of the Union, have re-enlisted for three years, and have not been accredited on their muster-in-rolls to any particular locality; and whereas, owing to this fact, they are credited to the State at large, and not to any district therein, whereby they are precluded from receiving the local bounties offered by patriotic citizens, be it therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are hereby tentered to every Pennsylvania Volunteer who has re-enlisted in the armies of the Union.

Resolved, That a special committee of three be appointed to ascertain the number of soldiers so re-enlisting, who cannot receive local bounty, and report upon the expediency of providing for them a State bounty of $400, or such other sum as said committee may recommend—with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk of the House, with the proceedings thereon, to the commanding officer of each Pennsylvania regiment or detachment with the request that the same be read on dress parade to those of his command.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. P. CHATTONY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

Rates of Freight on Coal Oil.

In the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the following important case was argued:

Twells vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Certiorara to Nisi Prius. This was a bill in equity to restrain the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (respondents) from charging a higher rate of freight on Coal oil shipped at Pittsburgh on their road and consigned to complainants at Philadelphia, than they charged other parties on the same kind of freight. Complainant received Coal oil shipped over defendant's road and reshipped it to New York.

The Company had a contract with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, under which they received goods at Pittsburgh, to be delivered in New York. On these goods they charged a rate, their pro rata on which, after deducting the New York Railroad Company's charge, and the amount paid Leech & Co., they employed to deliver their freight from the terminus of their road to the terminus of the Camden and Amboy road, amounted, in the winter season, to more than their ordinary rates between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Complainant sent the oil consigned to him to New York by sea.

In March last Mr. Houston, the freight agent of defendants, ordered the local freight agent at Pittsburgh to charge an extra rate of six cents per hundred pounds on all oil destined for New York, and at the same time to offer to the shipper to give him bills of lading through to New York at the current through rates. This, it was alleged by the complainant, had the effect of securing to the defendants, Leech & Co., and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company the monopoly of the carrying trade in coal oil between Pittsburgh and New York.

The complainant claimed that he had the right to receive his oil at the same rates as other Philadelphia consignees, and that the Company had no right to inquire into its ultimate destination.

The Company, respondents, on the other hand, contended that they had the right to know the destination, and to charge more on oil destined for New York than on the same article intended for Philadelphia.

Bounty Fund.

The following amounts have been paid in to J. C. M'Pherson, treasurer of the Fourth Ward (Allegheny City) Bounty Fund:

A Loughbell	$ 20	Joseph Park	$ 40
A Herbeth	40	John Wilson Jr	40
Francis J Ott	40	J M Donaldson	40
J E Patterson add'l.	40	R H King	50
J C Wilson	40	Wm S Bissell	100
Samuel Pinkerton.	20	D W C Bidwell	100
R C Fulton	40	George Bingham	50
J M Matheany	40	Thos M'Cance add'l	60
L J Blanchard	40	W H Kirkpatrick do	60
George Schleilein	40	T I Stevenson do	50
Robert Schalzell	200	T J Hoskinson do	50
M E Breading	50	Head & Metzgar	200
Alex Montgomery.	5	C G Hussey	500
Henry Robinson	10	James M Cooper	500
J L Dawes	500	H Chiha	500
Arthur Kirk	50	Allen Kramer	500
Allen Ritchie	20	J W Barker & Co	250
G Harmer	5	R H Palmer	300
Major Scott	15	Thos M Howe	500
B Darlington add'l	10	James Marshall	500
T Simpson do	10	John Ashenbaugh	10
Alex Postly do	60	James Wilson	20
J Pearson	40	Alex Nimick	500

Previously reported, $19,689, Total, $25,434.

The block committees are requested to see that all subscriptions are paid up immediately, as the money is needed and also to secure all additional subscriptions they can.

Dismissals from the Service.

Among those to be dismissed the service for absence without leave, unless they make satisfactory defences before Gen. Rickett's Commission are: Surgeon M'Curdy, 87th Penn.; Lieut. Moore, 118th Penn.; Captain Gibbon, Lieut. Haynes and Lieut. Seeley, 45th Penn.; Lieut Craven, Lieut. Ashton and Lieut. Maas, 100th Penn.; and Capt. D. H. Connors, 2d Pennsylvania Reserves, charged with desertion.

Among the dismissals during last week there is but one from Pennsylvania, Lieut. Holbert, 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, for attempting to visit Washington without authority, and to pass the guards with a citizen's pass.

The following are restored to their commissions: Capt. Yeager, 50th Penn.; Major Byrne, 13th Penn.

The Condemned Streeter.—The Medina *Gazette* says that F. F. Streeter, the convicted murderer of the McCoy family, still remains quite sick and weak. It is said he has become crazy, so much so that he did not recognize his wife as she went a few days ago to his cell door to bid him a last farewell before leaving for another part of the State. A petition for a commutation of Streeter's sentence to the Penitentiary is in circulation.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL SIGNED.—The President has signed the new Enrollment Bill, a full synopsis of which we published on Monday.

BRIG. GEN. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster of the Depot of Washington, has asked to be relieved from duty and sent into the field.

RECRUITING.—More than twelve hundred recruits have been mustered in at Harrisburg this week.

OUR lodgment in Florida, at and west of Jacksonville to the Suwanee River, is understood to be permanent.

FEBRUARY 15th was the hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the city of St. Louis.

COLUMBIA county, Pa., escapes the draft, having filled its quota by volunteers.

ONE of the Boston rioters, concerned in resisting the draft in July last, has just been sentenced to ten years hard labor in the State Prison.

UNDER the bounty system there are large additions to the regular troops. Only 40,000 are provided for, and there is a hope now of keeping nearly this number good.

EDWARD W. WHELPLEY, Chief Justice of New Jersey, died at Morristown, on Sunday. Judge Whelpley was a lawyer of high ability, and universally esteemed throughout the State.

A NUMBER of Western capitalists are making arrangements to go extensively and legitimately into the cotton business, both by cultivating abandoned plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi and by purchasing of the old planters. They mean to demonstrate on a large scale the advantages of free labor.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—The following bills were reported in the House of Representatives, yesterday. Mr. Slack, one incorporating the Tuscarora and Licking creek navigation company. Mr. Glass, a supplement to charter of the Western Insurance and Transportation Company. Supplement to the act incorporating the Cooper Firearms Company, Allegheny County; supplement to the charter of the Monongahela Navigation Company. Mr. Negley, one to charter the Butler and Mercer Railroad Company, with an amendment giving the Company a right to terminate their road anywhere in Mercer County.

Bills read in place: Mr. Patton, a bill relative to hawkers and peddlers in Greene county; Mr. Searight, a supplement to the charter of the borough of Bellevernon, Fayette county; Mr. Slack, one abolishing the right to charge of tolls over bridges at the mouth of Saw Mill Run.

THE STATUE of the "Dying Tecumseh" is now on exhibition in the old Hall of the House of Representatives, at Washington city, and is said to be attracting much attention. In connection with this subject, the following, as definitely settling the long disputed subject as to "who killed Tecumseh," may be of interest:

HOW TECUMSEH WAS KILLED.—The *Western Christian Advocate* of this week contains an obituary notice of Isaac Hamblin, Sr., who died at his residence near Bloomfield, Ind., a few months since, aged about 86 years. Mr. Hamblin was a man of deep piety and unquestionable veracity. He was in the battle of the Thames, and the writer gives the following as his statement in regard to the manner in which Tecumseh was killed:

He says he was standing but a few feet from Colonel Johnson when he fell, and in full view, and saw the whole of that part of the battle. He was well acquainted with Tecumseh, having seen him before the war, and having been a prisoner seventeen days, and received many a cursing from him. He thinks that Tecumseh thought Johnson was Harrison, as he often heard the chief swear he would have Harrison's scalp, and seemed to have a special hatred toward him. Johnson's horse fell under him, himself being also deeply wounded; in the fall he lost his sword, his large pistols were empty, and he was entangled with his horse on the ground. Tecumseh had fired his rifle at him, and when he saw him fall he threw down his gun and bounded forward like a tiger, sure of his prey. Johnson had only a side pistol ready for use. He aimed at the chief over the head of his horse, and shot near the centre of his forehead. When the ball struck, it seemed to him that the Indian jumped with his head full fifteen feet into the air. As soon as he had struck the ground, a little Frenchman ran his bayonet into him, and pinned him fast to the ground.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA Feb. 26, 1864.

Stocks steady. Exchange on New York at par.

Penn'a 6's	93½	Long Island	46¾
Penn'a R. R.	69¾	Gold	138
Morris Canal	70		

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, February 26, 1864.

Business yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The demand for leading articles was not large, and prices generally ruled about the same as the previous day. The weather was pleasant and spring-like. On the wharf we noticed a large amount of activity, steamboatmen having a large amount of faith that the river will rise. We noticed a quantity of Pittsburgh manufactures being sent West The steamers Leonidas, Muscatine and James Watson have arrived since our last, loaded principally with bacon, grain, flour, tobacco, and various other articles. The following steamers have pretty much all their cargoes on board, and will get off to-day or to-morrow: Eclipse, Nevada, Miami, Cricket No. 3, Golden Era, J. R. Gilmore, and Citizen. Navigation to Elizabeth has been resumed, and will be opened to Brownsville to-day. Among the sales were:

HAY—Prices advanced a shade in regard to this article. Prices are always governed by the amount of receipts, and as they only amounted to eleven loads, holders put up the figures to $20@21 ₰ ton, at which prices the whole amount was disposed of. Baled hay was nominal at $34.

WHISKY—This article was too unsettled to obtain any reliable quotations. We could learn of no transactions. Dealers were undecided as to what figures to demand. The action of Congress in regard to the tax is looked for with anxiety.

BUTTER—The market remains firm, with a good local demand, especially for good fresh roll, the receipts barely keeping pace with the wants of the city trade. Sales 1,500 lbs fresh roll at 30@32c; sales 1,000 lbs at prices ranging from 28, 30@32c.

EGGS—The present warm spell has increased the receipts. Prices are nominal and tending downward. We note sales in a small way at 20c per dozen.

BROOMS—The market was firm, with a fair demand. Prices range from $2 50, 3 50@4 80 per dozen, as per quality.

NAILS—The demand for this article has been steadily increasing, with a liberal amount of transactions. Prices advanced yesterday 50c ₰ keg on all sizes, to take effect from this date. The late advance in pig metal has caused the present advance. Our dealers have a good supply on hand.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was inactive. The sales made were in a small way, to meet the wants of the city trade; beyond this there was no demand. Buyers generally were waiting for lower figures; holders, however, preferred not to submit to any decline, at least for the present, hence we have but a small amount of sales to record. One parcel of 100 bbls was disposed of from store at $8 50 for *Extra*, and $7@7 50 for *Extra Family*. 120 bbls do, a favorite brand of *Extra Family* at $7 41. Wagon flour sold at a variety of prices, according to quality.

BACON—The market was very firm, with a steady demand for all the various discriptions. There were purchasers in the market for large parcels. Most of our dealers preferred holding on and for higher figures. *Shoulders*—Sales of 11,000 lbs at 10c. *Sides*—6,000 lbs at 11¾@12c. cts. *Plain Hams*—5,000 lbs at 13¾@13½c. *N. C. Hams*—3,000 lbs at 14¾@13½c, principally at the latter figures. Inferior Cut Meat sold a shade lower.

CHEESE—There was a steady trade demand. W. R. at 14½c; Goshen at 15c.

APPLES—We have no change to notice as regards this article. The demand was fully up to the supply. We note sales of 160 barrels at $3 00@3 50 per barrel. This article would also provides for the interest on the same to be paid in gold instead of Treasury notes; that foreign coin may be used in the construction of the road, and be imported duty free; that the Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad shall receive the same gratuity as the Pacific Railroad; that no forfeitures of property or rights of the company to the United States shall be exacted, nor shall the bonds be withheld. Mr. Sherman said, in introducing the bill, he did not wish to be understood as favoring the bill.

New Revenue Bill.

Commissioner Lewis has prepared a draft of a new Internal Revenue law, remodelling the whole system, but changing the taxes very little except on four articles, viz: distilled and malt liquors, petroleum and tobacco. He proposes to put $1 on Whisky; $1 50 per bbl. on malt liquors; five cents per gallon on raw petroleum, and twent-five per cent. on tobacco in leaf. He feels certain that the effect of these changes would be to bring the revenue up to $150,000,000 at least. He desires no final action on the pending Whisky bill, with a view to have that article included in the general bill.

In Session.

The Executive Committee of the National Agricultural Society are in session this evening.

New York Bankers Protest.

The Bankers of New York are making frequent and earnest protest against making the new loan at only five per cent. They contend that it would be ungenerous in Government to pay less than six per cent.

New Enrollment Bill.

The President announced to Congress today, that he had signed a new enrollment bill.

The Senate.

The Senate did little to-day but talk over the joint resolution equalizing the pay of soldiers. It reached no final vote.

Messrs. Wilkinson and Howard made very long speeches in defence of their vote against the enrollment bill.

The Navy Bill.

The Naval Committee bill, fixing the ages within which students of the Naval Academy may enter to be examined between fourteen and eighteen, passed.

Mr. Hale's bill raising the salaries of paymasters and clerks in the Navy, was defeated by a two-thirds vote.

The Whisky Bill.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Sherman, Clark and Nesmith, as a general conference on the whisky bill. The conference met at three o'clock, and after an hour's session failed to agree. They will have another meeting to-morrow morning.

Quota of New York City.

The Commission appointed to consider the disagreement between the Government and Gov. Seymour, on the subject of last Summer's draft, have made a report adverse to the Government, and recommending that the future drafts of New York city be made on the basis of the census of 1860, instead of the existing enrollments. The latter recommendation will not be adopted by the Government, as it would work injustice to the country districts.

The Case of Col. Fuller.

To correct misapprehension concerning the case of Col. Fuller, of the 27th Ohio, it is proper to say that he was nominated by the President for Brigadier General on the 5th of January, on the strong recommendations of Gens. Grant, Rosecrans, Hurlbut and Stanley, and the nomination has not been revoked. V.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

The Baltimore Council and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

A dispatch from Baltimore, to-day, says that the City Council has reported against the appointment of a Receiver and against the suit instituted by the Mayor, and generally against his action in opposition to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, as tending to delay the progress of that road to its completion. The following resolutions, attached to the report, embody the substance of the report:

Resolved, By the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, that the legal proceedings commenced in the name of this corporation against the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company be discontinued.

Resolved, That the interests of the City of Baltimore require that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad shall be completed to Cumberland as soon as possible.

Resolved, That resolution No. 31, approved December 16, 1858, be and is hereby repealed.

The repeal of this last resolution simply provides for the taking of the power from the Mayor to employ counsel in the case, &c. The whole matter was laid on the table for future action. H.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Speech of Winter Davis.

Winter Davis made an able and earnest speech to-day against colonizing the negro population. He said that Maryland could not cultivate her soil without them, while such States as South Carolina and Mississippi would relapse into primeval desolation if deprived of these laborers. Some years since a slaveholders' convention in Maryland brought forward a project to expel free negroes from the State. The proposition was voted down on economical considerations, but certain ultraists, nevertheless, undertook to run for the Legislature on that issue, and were voted down by the people, more than ten to one. He appealed to the democrats to consider the question apart from prejudice, and if they could not bring considerations of humanity to the subject, at least to view it in the light of political economy.

The Lieutenant-Generalship.

Mr. Washburne moved to non-concur with Senate's amendments to the Lieutenant-General bill, and asked for a Committee of Conference. Carried, and Washburne, Fenton and McCallister appointed a committee.

The Ten-Forty Bonds.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in favor of changing the law of last session, authorizing the issue of ten-forty bonds, so as to make two hundred millions of them five-forty instead of forty-year bonds; also authorizing a further issue of five-twenties to an amount necessary to cover the surplus subscriptions made before public notice was given of the exhaustion of the loan.

Mr. Stevens said this amount was between ten and eleven millions.

The Miller Impeachment Case.

The House Judiciary Committee examined a witness named Cottrell this morning in the Miller impeachment case. Cottrell denied positively the statement of the memorialist, Martin, that Miller privately urged him, Cottrell, while acting as master of chancery, to reduce the amount due Martin. Cottrell's testimony weakens the case for the prosecution considerably.

Mr. Sherman's bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act gives twenty thousand instead of sixteen thousand dollars per mile in United States bonds, and provides for the interest on the same to be paid in gold instead of Treasury notes; that foreign coin may be used in the construction of the road, and be imported duty free; that the Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad shall receive the same gratuity as the Pacific Railroad; that no forfeitures of property or rights of the company to the United States shall be exacted, nor shall the bonds be withheld. Mr. Sherman said, in introducing the bill, he did not wish to be understood as favoring the bill.

New Revenue Bill.

Commissioner Lewis has prepared a draft of a new Internal Revenue law, remodelling the whole system, but changing the taxes very little except on four articles, viz: distilled and malt liquors, petroleum and tobacco. He proposes to put $1 on Whisky; $1 50 per bbl. on malt liquors; five cents per gallon on raw petroleum, and twent-five per cent. on tobacco in leaf. He feels certain that the effect of these changes would be to bring the revenue up to $150,000,000 at least. He desires no final action on the pending Whisky bill, with a view to have that article included in the general bill.

In Session.

The Executive Committee of the National Agricultural Society are in session this evening.

New York Bankers Protest.

The Bankers of New York are making frequent and earnest protest against making the new loan at only five per cent. They contend that it would be ungenerous in Government to pay less than six per cent.

New Enrollment Bill.

The President announced to Congress today, that he had signed a new enrollment bill.

The Senate.

The Senate did little to-day but

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 4TH ST.

	Par	Val.	Last Sales.
Bank of Pittsburgh	$	50	$ 68
Exchange Bank		50	68½
Merchants' & Manufac. Bk		50	55¾
Mechanics' Bank		50	62
Allegheny Bank		50	58½
Citizens' Bank		50	61@61¼
Iron City Bank		50	63¼
Iron City Trust Co		50	54½
Manchester Savings Bank		50	49
Citizens' Insurance Co		50	60
Western Insurance Co		42	53¾
Eureka Insurance Co		50	48
Monog. Insurance Co		32	32½
Pitts. 5 per ct. Coupon Bonds		1,000	730
Allegheny County do. do		1,000	745
Allegheny Valley R. R		50	10
Pittsburgh & Conns. R. R		50	90½
Monongahela Nav. Co		60	44
Allegheny Insurance Co		25	28½
Peoples Insurance Co		25	26¾
Pittsburgh Gas Co		50	84
Manchester Saving			49

MINING STOCKS.

	Paid in	Off.	Ask'd.
Mass	$—	4	5½
Northwestern	7 05	12½	13
Great Western	1 00	4½	5
Dacotah	4	6	6
Pitts. and Boston	5 55	88	90
National	5 50	30	32
North Cliff	2 50	5	5½
Bay State		18¾	20
Central	4 35	57½	59
Isle Royal	26 10	22	25½
Minnesota	3 50	82	84

New York Stock Market.

Reported by telegraph especially for the Daily Commercial, by GALLAHER & BRO., *Bankers, No. 18 William street, New York.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1864.

Government Securities firm. Gold, 158⅜.

Stocks are much lower.

New York Cent	135½	Chicago	119
Erie	116½	P. & Ft W	99
Erie Pref	103¼	Milwaukee	66
Hudson River	138	Cumberland	67¾
Harlem	133½	Pacific Mail	220
Mich. Southern	97⅛	Wyoming	81
Mich. Cent	133⅜	Quicksilver	52½
Clev & Pitts	119¼	Mariposa	53¼
Galena & Chicago	117	Canada	53¼
Clev & Toledo	145½	Sandy River	90

UNDER the expectation that the Secretary of the Treasury will force upon the market a heavy amount of gold sales, the premium is still sensibly on the decline. It tends also to unsettle the value of every article which is depending upon it, and there is a feeling of uncertainty and hesitation among purchasers that embarrasses operations generally. The public need not entertain the least alarm while money is seeking investment at four and five per cent. of a general fall in prices to any great extent. The currency is daily increasing in bulk, and the surplus capital naturally gravitates towards the share market when interest rules below the legal rate. The dividend-paying companies are the safest, of course, for investment, and when a purchaser is fully advised of what returns he is likely to receive for his money the fault is his own if he pays too much. In fancy stocks the purchases are entirely speculative, and those outsiders who buy that description of shares do so under the belief that they will be likely to realize on a rapid yet unaccountable rise. They go blindly into the speculation, and are willing to take the chances, which almost invariably result in loss, the cliques who manage them being the parties who secure the gains.

—Wednesday's New York *World*, speaking in reference to the Fort Wayne stock, says: The weakness and decline in Fort Wayne at the morning board was aggravated by parties from Cincinnati who are anxious to buy, and did buy a large amount of the stock during the day.

The purchases of Fort Wayne by these Cincinnati capitalists are for investment, and they are fully informed as to the proposed arrangement at the next meeting of the Stockholders in March. The price of Fort Wayne at the close was 102½ firm and with an advancing tendency.

—The following correspondence will be of interest to holders of 7:30 notes:

Hon. M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington D. C.

DEAR SIR: Will you oblige us by answering the following questions, to enable us to satisfy inquiries?

First: If the seven-thirty notes shall be converted before maturity will the secured interest to that date be paid by the Government in gold or in currency.

Second: How soon after maturity of the 7 3-10 notes will the privilege of their conversion cease.

Third: When seven-thirties are converted into a 20-year bond, will said bond bear date from time of conversion?

If not, when will it be dated, and must the back interest to date of conversion be paid in gold.

Respectfully yours.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 22, '64.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 19th inst., making inquiries in relation to the conversion of seven-thirty notes into six per cent. bonds, is received.

When, at the date of conversion, the accrued interest on the seven-thirty notes exceeds the accrued interest on the bonds, the bonds are issued with full coupons, and the balance of interest is paid in coin.

When at date of conversion the accrued interest on the six per cent. bonds exceeds that on the seven-thirty notes, the interest due on the notes is paid in coin, and the bonds are issued with the first coupon stamped with the date of conversion. If, however, parties desire the bonds to be issued with full coupons, they can deposit the necessary amount in coin with the Assistant Treasurer, and forward his original certificate of deposit, with the notes sent for conversion.

The seven-thirty notes are exchangeable before or at maturity for six per cent. bonds, which are payable after June 30, 1881.

Very respectfully,
M. B. FIELD,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

—The two systems of banking, State and National, are exciting much attention among bankers, and daily, as the discussion widens, are we more and more convinced that the two systems cannot, with equal profit, exist in the same community. The Attorney General of the State of New York has now under consideration the question whether, under existing laws, the State banks have the power to go into liquidation. The authorities of Pennsylvania and New Jersey are equally interested in this question. The law is very clear in the case of imparted capital when official interference is required. But whether an institution in prosperous circumstances can call its stockholders together, dissolve the concern and give them back their money, is the question. Circumstances may require sound banks with prudent managers to have this power.

—It is understood that one of the counsel to whom was referred the question of the convertibility of Cleveland and Pittsburgh bonds, at the recent annual meeting, has given his opinion to the effect "that the bonds cleanly give the holder the right to convert, and under such meaning were used by the Company. That the Company at the time of issuing the bonds had the power, to issue stock enough to reclaim them, but that in refusing to sell the stock in its necessities, is unable to comply with the rights of the bond-holders, and is responsible in damages to bond-holders to the extent of the highest price the stock may sell at." It is also stated that a suit has been commenced to settle these questions fully.

—The abundance of money at New York, and, indeed, in all the Atlantic cities, daily increases. The loans by the banks at New York last week increased about five and a quarter million of dollars, and the deposits over seven and a half millions. The increase of loans by the Philadelphia banks for the week was nearly half a million, and of deposits $872,057. The Clearing-house statement at New York on Monday, over $141,000,000, shows the huge manipulation of paper now in progress.

—The Stock market in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, was active, and, with one or two exceptions, the tendency of prices was upward. The only sale of Government loans were small lots of 5 20's at 107@107¼. The 1881 6 per cent. bonds and the 7-30 Treasury notes were held at 110@111. State 5s were steady at 95¼, and City 6s firm at 102½ for the taxed, and 106 for the untaxed. All the good, interest-paying company bonds are tending upwards in price.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, in noticing a fresh speculation in Canada and Bedford copper, says: "The stocks of these two companies have been sold to considerable amount in the market the past week, and, it is said, purchased for account of New York parties. We are informed that favorable reports received from the mines some time since were not made public until after certain parties had quietly picked up what stock they were able to, and some large 'short' contracts to deliver made. As usual in some mining companies, a large portion of the stock in these is locked up by agreement with subscribers, and cannot be put upon the market."

—The Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company have deposited with the trustees of their new first mortgage bonds the sum of $157,050 in United States 6-20 Treasury Bonds, the same being equal to the amount of the second mortgage bonds of the Company outstanding, and due in the year 1870, and is to be held by the trustee, with the interest accumulating thereon, and applied solely to the purchase of the second mortgage bonds, and the redemption thereof at maturity. The Company is to pay the accruing interest on the bonds until they are purchased or redeemed. This deposit is a provision for the second mortgage bonds that takes the place of the sinking fund, provided for their redemption in the new first mortgage. It effectually removes them as an incumbrance on the first mortgage, and renders that, at once, a good and prior security.

—We understand, from reliable authority, that there has been a rich vein of copper ore struck on the property of the Mandan Mining Company, of Michigan, which promises to yield immensely. The most sanguine holders assert it to be of such wealth as to send the stock to $20.

—A member of the Legislature from Berks county, we see, has introduced into the House a bill requiring one of the railroad companies of this State "to make cattle guards at all crossings of public roads, and maintain the same in good condition." The object of this law seems to be to protect the lives of cattle allowed to illegally roam at large upon the public highways. The law is based on the old and exploded theory that fencing is intended to keep cattle roaming at will on the public highways off of private property, instead of keeping them within their own proper enclosure and off of the highway. The true purpose of a fence is to keep cattle in, and not out, and those who permit their cattle to trespass on private property, whether a grainfield or a railroad, are justly responsible in damages for all the consequences of that trespass, and so the more modern and enlightened decisions of our courts have ruled. Instead of railway companies being liable for a killed cow, the owner of the cow is now held liable for a broken locomotive, shattered limbs, and sometimes loss of life.

Iron Ores of Lake Superior.

Away up in the hyperborean region of Lake Superior, where winter rules for one half the year, and spring, summer and autumn are merged into a single season, are found, mingled with the old crystalline schists, the ores of specular and magnetic oxide of iron—not in veins of uncertain depth, not in beds of variable thickness, but in great mountain masses, forming the culminating points between the waters of the two lakes, Superior and Michigan. In no region of the earth, whether we compare it with Dannemora, Sweden, with Elba, which Virgil characterized as

Insula inexhaustis chalybum generosa metallis:

with the iron mountains of Missouri, or with the lenticular veins of the Adirondack, are the ores of iron developed on such a stupendous scale, or in such a state of purity. The iron bearing rocks occupy a belt extending east and west for one hundred and fifty miles, with a breadth varying from three to twenty miles; but the greatest concentration of ores, as thus far determined, is in the northern portion of town 47 north, range 27 west, distant about 12 miles W. S. W. from Marquette of Lake Superior, and about 62 miles NN. W. from Bay des Noquets of Lake Michigan. In external characters these ores are granular or slaty, occasionally passing into compact red hematites. There are three organized, working companies, viz: the Jackson, Cleveland, and Lake Superior, employing each about a hundred miners, and whose united labors freight about one hundred vessels.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MINES.

The Jackson Company's mine is on section 1, and, where traversed by the Railroad is 850 feet above the level of the lake. From this base rises a sharp ridge about 100 feet in height and extending for three-fourths of a mile in an east and west direction, which is composed of specular oxide of iron, with an abundance of magnetic oxide, in a state of almost chemical purity, yielding on analysis 68 or 69 per cent. of metallic iron, and 65 per cent. in the actual working. Their literal extent has not been determined, but it is known to be over 1,000 feet.

The ore is approached at three points, not by drifts or adits, but by working in open qurry, the simplest mode of exploitation; and although there is little in these workings to excite the curiosity of the mining engineer, yet he cannot behold with indifference these cliffs of glistening ore, rising up vertically to the height of sixty or seventy feet, and the busy throng of miners with the incessant clatter of drills and tamping rods, as they bore and charge the rock. Often a single blast throws down fifty tons of ore, and as the side-tracks penetrate the quarries, the facilities for loading are all that could be desired. Prince Napoleon, when in this country, visited these mines, and was wonderfully impressed with the magnitude and richness of the ores, remarking that there was nothing comparable to them in the world.

The Cleveland Company's mines, on section eleven and part of ten, display a larger development of ore, but intermixed with more sterile rock. A dome-shaped knob, made up of alternating bands of blood-red jasper and specular iron, often with wavy lines like watered silk, rises to the height of eleven hundred feet above the lake, and three hundred feet above the general level. Bare of vegetation, except a few stinted shrubs which draw nutriment from the fissures, with its head bald and furrowed with drift marks, it forms an interesting object to the casual observer, while to the geologist it presents phenomena of the deepest interest. Mining has been abandoned at this point, the richer ores being found fifty or sixty rods further north. The iron belt, as seen here, is nearly 2,000 feet in a linear direction, and laterally not less than 1,500 feet. Occasionally lenticular-shaped masses of chlorite, or talose slate, are found enveloped in the ores.

The Lake Superior Company's mines are on the adjoining west half of section 10, and for richness and extent compare favorably with the preceding. The iron belt here is at least 1,200 feet broad, and the ore is in almost concentrated purity. Our limits will not permit us to describe the occurrence of ores at other points, which have not been systematically mined.

PRODUCT OF THE MINES—WHERE SENT.

When the existence of these magnificent ores was first made known, it was thought that, by reason of their remoteness from the great iron centres, the inhospitable character of the climate, and the entire absence of mineral coal, they possessed little economical value. It was thought that they could be sent to Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, where the coal and clay iron stones occur in close proximity. By way of experiment, a Catalan forge or two was erected in the region, as early as 1847, for producing blooms. In 1856, 1,400 tons of ore were shipped to the lower lake region, since which time the shipments have gradually increased, until they reached—

In 1862	115,721 gross tons.
In 1863	183,000 " "

And in 1864, 300,000 gross tons will be required.

Of the product of 1863, the three mines above described contributed about as follows:

Jackson	63,000
Cleveland	47,000
Lake Superior	73,000
Total	183,000

Let us look for a moment at this gigantic traffic which has suddenly sprung up almost beneath our eyes. These 300,000 tons of ore will yield 195,000 tons of pig metal, which is greater than the annual product of Russia or Sweden, or any of the European states, with the exception of France and England, and equal to 68 per cent. of all the pig iron made in Pennsylvania in 1850, and nearly equal to one-fifth of the entire product of the United States at the breaking out of the rebellion.

These ores instead of shunning the great iron centres of Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio, penetrate to their very heart, and drive out the lean ores of the coal measures, except so far as they may be required to temper and flux the richer ores of the North. At Buffalo they meet the anthracite coal of the Pittston valley, and this year 80,000 tons will be smelted. Pittsburgh last year consumed 40,000 tons of these ores, and this year will require 55,000. She has five blast furnances in operation, with three new ones nearly ready to go into operation, which will use exclusively the Lake Superior ores.

In the Mahoning and Chenango valleys, rich in bituminous coal and free from sulphur are some twenty furnaces, which will consume not less than 60,000 tons, while the balance of the product will find its way to various points in small lots for furnace linings, &c. Since the use of the Lake Superior ores by the iron-masters of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the quality of their iron has wonderfully improved, and it is now sought for in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, where it courts competition, whether from at home or abroad.

These ores seem destined to produce an entire revolution in the iron trade of this country, and wherever within a circuit of a thousand miles from their source, cheap fuel obtains, whether in the form of wood or mineral coal, there they will be sought for, and converted into those practical forms which minister so essentially to the comforts and necessities of the race.

New York Grocery Market.

Coffee—The market for all kinds is dull at prices nominally the same as last quoted. The stock of Rio in first hands is less than 10,000 bags. Messrs. Wm. Lott & Son in their weekly circular remark: "There has continued an active demand for Rio during the past week and prices at the close are 2½@ ₱ lb higher, with but little disposition on the part of owners to realize; sales reach 18,250 bags coarse to fine per "R. Sternberg" at 37½@, 4,100 per "Life" at 35½@ re-sale,) and 1,800 (one-third Marigo's cargo), before noticed.

Molasses—There has been a fair business doing at steady rates; sales of 300 hds, chiefly Muscovado at 69c; 110 hhds new crop do at 65½c, and 200 bbls New Orleans at 57c for old, and 69@72c for new crop. Sales at auction of 975 bbls New Orleans at 58¾@73c, 4 mos.

Rice—Prices are steady and the demand fair sales of 25 bbls Para at $8 81; 150 bags Rangoon at $8@8 25; and in bond, 100 bags Patna at $6.

Sugars—Raw Sugars have been in rather better demand and full firmer rates are obtained, the market closing at 13@13½c for fair to good Refining; sales of about 1,000 hhds at 12⅝@13⅝c for Cubas; 12¼@14c for New Orleans; 370 boxes for Havana at 13½c; 1,200 do do and 3,350 bags of Pernambuco on private terms; Refined are steady at 17¼@18c. During the past two or three days there has quietly been transacted a very large business in Refined, the sales embracing the bbls advertised for auction by Wylie & Wade, and some 4,000 bbls additional, all taken for shipment.

New York Oil Market.

Petroleum is in moderate request, but the supply is light, and the market is firm, though less buoyant, at 30@32c for crude, the latter for low gravity; 47½@48¾c for good to prime refined, in bond, and 49c for extra white and fair to prime white; free do at 53@58c; while choice selections are held higher, with sales of 3,500 bbls within the range.

There has been some little speculative inquiry noticeable lately, in view of the reduced stock, and this has even extended to to the wells with some degree of reverbeat; the price has been run up to $4@5, but any further advance may have a counteracting effect, without legitimate causes, so long as there is no export demand noticeable.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

Received, 295 hhds and 737 packages, including some boxes of the manufactured article. The character of the market has been about that of last week—steady prices for the better grades, and daily declining rates for green and inferior, until the latter part of the week, when the prices became firm, with good demand for all grades. Sales comprised 451 hhds and 70 boxes, including to-day's sales of 16 hhds green rags, from $4 90 to $6 10; 24 planter's from $6 20 to $8; 19 common leaf from $8 40 to $12 90; 10 medium shipping from $13 30 to $16 90; 3 common and medium manufacturing from $17 40 to $19 80, and 11 boxes. Rejected bids for the week on 100 hhds.

Hemp in St. Louis.

The market has continued flat for undressed Hemp; but dressed being in small supply has been in request, and prices have been pretty firm. We quote common to choice undressed at $90@$25, choice old, $140, dressed $225@240, with sales to-day of 52 bales at $230@235, and a large transaction on foot this afternoon, which will probably be consummated at $225@240 per ton. Uncovered Hackled Tow has sold at $33, and covered do at a price not made public. Received 27 bales of Hemp and Tow.—*Democrat.*

Philadelphia Metal Market.

Pig Iron continues scarce and very firm; No. 1 Anthracite is held at $50 ₱ ton—1,000 tons sold on private terms. Scotch Pig is very scarce. Manufactured Iron is in steady demand at full prices; 3,000 tons of rails sold to the interior on private terms. Lead is scarce, and held above the view of buyers. Copper—Small sales of yellow metal are making at 33c ₱ lb.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales 112 hhds, as follows: 9 at $4; 14 at 5; 19 at 6; 7 at 7; 6 at 8; 7 at 9; 10 at 10; 4 at 11; 3 at 12; 5 at 13; 4 at 14; 3 at 15; 5 at 16; 1 at 17; 3 at 18; 9 at 19; 4 at 20; 6 at 21; 2 at 22; at 23; 2 at 25, and 1 at 46 ₱ 100 pounds.

(Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.)

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, February 25, 1864.

CATTLE—The market since our last has been unusually active and prices have materially advanced. When prices reach the top they are apt to come down. In New York they reached the climax on Tuesday, and received a tumble. Speculators had either to hold on, or submit to a decline of one cent per pound. The prospect for a further decline in the eastern market is almost rendered certain. In our own market the advance exceeded over one cent per pound. We note a sale of 500 head on Government account, delivered in Baltimore, at $7 75@7 95 per cwt. Those purchasing for the Government will purchase nothing but the best. The receipts were not large. Sales of 44 head extra, delivered in Baltimore, at 840 per cwt.

SHEEP—The offerings were very light, and prices ruled high. The season seems to be over, and rates ranged from $6 80 to $7 75 ₱ cwt.

Hogs—The receipts and sales were large. There were, however, plenty of purchasers, and all good parcels offered found ready purchasers at the outside prices. There seemed to be a good deal of competition among dealers: there were purchasers on eastern account.

SALES OF CATILE PER CWT.

Holmes & Pfiffer sold 17 head at $5 50.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 98 head at $5 12.
W. Rice & Co. sold 78 head at $6 75.
W. Rice & Co. sold 44 head at $7 50.
W. Rice & Co. sold 17 head at $6 50.
W. Rice & Co. sold 36 head at $6 12.
W. Rice & Co. sold 300 head at $5 25.
McCollister & Co. sold 44 head at $4 00@5 25.
H. A. Merrick sold 100 head at $3 50@6 75.
J. B. Huff sold 40 head at $6.
W. Rice & Co. sold 44 head of Extra—delivered in Baltimore—at $8 40 per cut. They were among the finest cattle offered this season.
Myers & Bro. shipped to Baltimore 500 head for Government use. The average prices were $7 73@7 45 per cut.

SALES OF HOGS PER CUT.

J. B. Huff sold 192 head at $8 02.
J. B. Hoff sold 101 head at $8.
J. B. Huff sold 288 head at $7 50.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 853 head at $8 25.
Holmes & Pfiffer sold 507 head at $8 50.
J Reyenthaler sold 594 head at $ 30.
J Reyenthaler sold 65 head at $ 75.
J Reyenthaler sold 114 head at 7 75.
J Reyenthaler sold 79 head at $ 75.
J Reyenthaler sold 308 head at $ 75.
J Reyenthaler sold 668 head at 7 62½.
Sheeler & Ripple bought 594 head at $ 25.
Sheeler & Ripple bought 565 head at 7 50.
J Blair bought 185 head at $ 35.
W. Rice & Co. bought 586 head at $8 30.
W. Rice & Co. bought 565 head at $6 30.

SALES OF SHEEP ₱ CUT.

W. Rice & Co. bought 465 head at $8 60.
W. Rice & Co. bought 165 head at $7 50.
W. Rice & Co. bought 160 head at $7 75.

New York Cattle Market.

TRIBUNE REPORT.

SECOND DAY.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat-sellers sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt, at 10c a pound, amounts to $80:

	Cents per pound.
Prize, or extra holiday beef	15 @16
The next best on sale to day	14 @15
That generally rated first quality	12 @13
Medium or good, fair quality	11½@12½
That of ordinary, thin steer, oxen and cows	10 @11
Inferior, or lowest grade of cattle	10 @11
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	12¾@—
Extreme range of prices from	10 @16½
The most of the sales are from	12 @14

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullock sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New York	643	Missouri	63
Ohio	466	Kentucky	96
Michigan	214	Nassachusetts	18
Indiana	130	New Jersey	21
Illinois	2,366	Canada	55
Iowa	45		

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 4,345 head, compares with 4,678 head last week, and with 5,079 head, average per week last year, and with 4,029 for the corresponding week one year ago.

The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 4,107 head, compares with 3,406 head last week, and with 4,045 head, the average per week last year, and with 3,597 head at market one year ago.

Milch Cows are now held so high that ordinary buyers are afraid to touch them, so it may be said that the market is dull with high prices. Common Cows are held at $45@60, with or without the Calf, as may be agreed. Dry Cows are estimated at what they would weigh for beef at about 12½c. ₱ lb, for those of fair qualities, and down to 10c for inferior. Large sized Cows that give milk are now valued more according to weight than quality.

There is a little demand for Milch Cows for shipment to Hilton Head, but it is too small to affect the market—that is regulated by the price of beef.

Veal Calves are higher than we have ever known them before. Some have sold the past week at over 10c. ₱ lb, live weight. Generally they may be quoted at 8@9c per lb for common to good, and 9@10c. for extra good, and ready sale for all that arrive.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week, 12,862.

Quotations—The following reports of sales of Sheep and Lambs, by several of the sheep-brokers, who sell on commission, will give the avarages of prices per head this week. They are quoted per lb, live weight, for Sheep 7¼@8½c; Lamb, 2½@8¾c.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 5,124; New Jersey Central Railroad, 2,479—total, 9,603.

QUOTATIONS.

George W. Dorman gives the following figures as the price of hogs this week:

	Live w't.	Dead w't.
Western corn-fed hogs ₱ lb	7¼@8¾	10@10¾
Distillery-fed hogs ₱ lb	7½@7¾	9⅝@9¾
Stock Hogs ₱ lb	—@—	—@—

Messrs. Williams & Asbury give the following review of the market under date of Feb. 23:

We report to-day a lower range of prices than last week. One of the causes, and we might say the principal reason of the deviation we make on the best hogs, is from the fact that the quality has not been here, and a nominal quotation is apt to mislead. There has been, however, a decline, owing, in a great measure, to the completion of Western dressed with City Slaughtered, and the holders of the former are able, and on a change of weather like the present, indicating a soft spell, are compelled to sell at lower figures, which, of course, causes a less demand for Philadelphia dressed, or rather a demand at a proportionate deduction in price, and thereby affecting the trade in the yards.

The arrivals have been heavier than last week, and the average quality worse, having had a larger run of very light and very ordinary pigs, but at the same time we had a few good medium lots that have brought our highest quotations.

The market yesterday exhibited rather less buoyancy than for the last few days, closing at the following quotations:

Good and Medium Grades	8¾@8¾
Ordinary	8 @8¾
Scallawags	7 @8
Still hogs	8 @8¼

The arrivals for the week amount to	7,603
Same week last year	24,092
Arrivals of Western Dressed	4,536

RIVER MATTERS.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded four inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with eight feet hence to Louisville, five feet in the canal and three feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is in fair navigable order, and falling. There is four and a-half feet and falling in the Cumberland. There is four feet and falling in the Kanawha. The Kentucky river is falling, with only four feet at Mundy's Landing.

The Emma Floyd and Silver Spray, from Nashville, were the only arrivals outside of the daily packets.

The Paragon, for Pittsburgh; Ingomar, for the Kanawha; Lizzie Martin, Damsel, and Leni Leoti for Nashville; and Alice Dean and Tycoon, for Memphis, include the departures—all with plenty of freight, but few people.

Captain John N. Shunk sold the W. C. Mann to the United States Navy for $35,000.

The Silver Lake leaves Louisville for Memphis to-morrow evening.

Captain Daniel W. Maratta, of the Madison, arrived from Vicksburg yesterdry, after an absence of sixteen months in the Government service. He has a route for Rochester, Pennsylvania, and will return to the boat in three weeks.

Com. T. Dean, Superintendent of the "Dean Line," Theo. Cook, Esq., of the well-known house of Barlow, Peart & Cook, and other gentlemen were among the guests of the new Alice Dean, which left for Memphis last night.

The Jennie Hubbs, Capt. H. H. Devenny, from Nashville, left Louisville yesterday, and will arrive here this evening, and leave for Pittsburgh.

The Emma Floyd on Wednesday, from Nashville, had 390 bales cotton, 50 bales moss, 139 bales rags, 46 hhds tobacco, and some other freight.

EVANSVILLE.

The weather has moderated greatly since Saturday morning and yesterday was balmy as a May day; yet there was not much doing outside of Government shipments.

The Grecian left a small quantity of freight for New Orleans. She came in very full, having her lower boiler and hurricane decks, and even her texas covered over. She had in tow a large barge loaded with about 10,000 bushels of coal.

The Shamrock and Swallow proceeded above, while the Revenue, Huntsman and others were turned back to load at Shawneetown and Uniontown for Nashville.

Navigation is again resumed on Green River to Rumsey, thence by the D. C. Campbell to Bowling Green.

The Mason has been raised, and will be out on Tuesday.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—E B Godfrey & Co, 30 sks and 1 crate rags; W M Cooper & Co, 25 bxs soap; Head & Metzger, 20 bbls flour; Geo Bassett, 1 bx mdse; John Floyd & Co, 5 kgs lard; Godfrey & Clarke, 39 sks rags; F Hlig & Co, 1 car hay; Lindsey & Tilford, 100 bbls flour; J McCully & Co, 100 bbls do; C B Leech, 100 bbls do; J B Sherill, 2 bdls pump rods; J Rhodes, 17 empty bbls, 17 empty kegs; Charles Kiefer, 20 rolls leather; J S Dilworth, 57 bbls tobacco; J Rhodes; 1 car logd barley; John A Renshaw, 10 doz brooms; Jacob Dresset, 6 bbls apples, 1 do cider; Markle & Co, 16 bdls rag:; Leggitt & Co 160 bgs wheat; Hitchcock & Co, 1 car baled hay; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; L H Voigt & Co, 67 bags d fruit, 25 bbls do, 1 csk do, 1 bx do, 1 hhd do; F Sellers & Co, 100 bxs candles; John Gangwisch, 200 bgs barley; S S Davis, 1 lot scrap iron; Joshua Rhodes, 232 ale bbls; Lyday & Co, 5 car loads staves; John Moorhead, 2 cars p metal; M W Rankin, 10 bxs soap; R Robinson & Co, 15 bxs soap; Wm Flaccus, 3 rolls leather, 1 box do; Shriver and Leasure; 30 bxs soap, 20 bxs 1 soap; McCullough, Schwilz & Co, 25 bxs candles, 10 do soap; B A Fahnestock, 600 pigs lead; J Wood & Co, 120 bars iron; F Sellers & Co, 470 hdls bacon, 454 do.

Pittsburgh & Cleveland Railroad—Dilworth, 33 boxes tobacco, 20 cases do; John Grier, 1 hhd tobacco; J Murphy, 3 hhds do; W & D Reinhart, 3 do do; A Schaub, 1 do do; J L Holden, 1 car staves; Spencer & McKay, 200 sks barley; Samuel Wise, 6 bedsteads, 6 bdls pails, 2 washstands, 4 bureaus; Atwell, Lee & Co, 1 bbl butter, 100 bbls flour; Jas Gardner, 100 bbls do; Kennedy & Bro, 33½; bush wheat; R Robinson 4 casks jowls, 280 hams, 311 shoulders, 298 sides; McDonnell & Co, 100 bbls flour; J H Clark & Co, 1 car load ice; Thos Moore, 165 bags rye; Gillespie & Mitchell, 8,000 feet pine lumber.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.—A Kerr, 4 cars stone; H C Pavil, 42 bags Oats; J S Demmit, 23 bags wheat, 12 bags potatoes; McClintock & Rogers, lot sheet iron; J S Stewart, 200 bushels wheat; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 10 sacks wool; John Floyd & Co, 6 barrels whisky; Lewis, Balley & Dalzell, 1 car load iron.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

OCEAN STEAMERS,
Movements of European Steamers.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent, call at Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	From	For
Hammonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	N. Y.
Sidon	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
City of London	Feb. 9	Liverpool	New York.
Asia	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 16	Liverpool	New York.
Canada	Feb. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Feb. 23	Southampton	N. Y.
Australasian	Feb. 27	Liverpool	New York.
Germania	Mar. 8	Southampton	N. Y.
Teutonia	Mar. 19	Southampton	N. Y.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Feb. 24	New York	Liverpool.
City Manchester	Feb 27	New York	Liverpool.
Africa	Mar. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Mar. 2	New York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 5	N. Y.	Southampton.
City of London	Mar. 5	New York	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 9	New York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Mar. 12	N. Y.	Southampton.
Canada	Mar. 16	New York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Southampton.
Germania	April 2	N. Y.	Southampton.
Teutonia	April 16	N. Y.	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Feb. 24	New York	N. Orleans.
Roanoke	Feb. 24	New York	Havana.
GeoWashington	Feb 27	New York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 29	New York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Mar. 3	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.
Evening Star	April 2	N. Y.	Havana & N. O.

Our Naval Forces in the Eastern Hemisphere.

It is rumored here that the Niagara and Vanderbilt are to go to Europe to relieve the Tuscarora and Kearsage. The latter have been watching rebel privateers since the war began, and need overhauling. The Niagara is our most formidable ship for attack, and the Vanderbilt is probably the fastest of her size. It is certain that two more ships are to go, and some say that the seven sloops of the Ticonderoga class are selected, instead of those above named. We have now in the Eastern Hemisphere the following naval force: The Constellation, sailing-sloop, 22 guns; St. Louis, sailing-sloop, 22 guns; Jamestown, sailing-sloop, 22 guns; Wyoming, steam-gunboat, 8 guns; Kearsage, steam-sloop, 12 guns; Tuscarora, steam-sloop, 12 guns, constituting a fleet carrying over 80 guns. As nothing positive is known as to the increase of this squadron, the reports about it are shadowy, to say the least.

Atlantic Steamships Lost.

The Bohemian makes the twenty-fourth steamship which has been lost at sea since the commencement of communication by steam with Europe. These vessels were named as follows, and were lost in the annexed order, viz:

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	President.	13	New York.
2	Columbia.	12	Indian.
3	Humboldt.	15	Arago.
4	City of Glasgow.	14	Hungarian.
5	City of Philadelphia.	17	Connaught.
6	Franklin.	18	United States.
7	Arctic	19	Canadian (No. 2).
8	Pacific.	20	North Briton.
9	Lyonnais.	21	Caledonia.
10	Tempest.	22	Anglo-Saxon.
11	Austria.	23	Norweglan.
12	Canadian (No. 1).	24	Bohemian.

Losses of the Montreal Steamship Company.

The Bohemian makes the eighth steamship lost by the Montreal Steamship Company since the year 1857. The wrecks of these vessels occurred in the following order:

Steamships.	*Lost.*
Canadian No. 1	1857
Indian	1859
Hungarian	1860
Canada No. 2	1861
North Briton	1861
Anglo Saxon	1863
Norwegian	1863
Bohemian	1864

The Montreal steamships which make up the Canadian line, just previous to the wreck of the Bohemian, were named as follows:

Bohemian,	Hibernia,
North American,	Nova Scotian,
Jura.	

Increase in the Navy.

The Navy is to be increased by a new batch of vessels, of which eight have already been contracted for. They are to be entirely of iron, and are not intended for participation in an actual battle. Their hulls are to be built in the strongest manner, and the machinery will be as circumstances will permit.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY IN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 WATER street, Pittsburgh.
sel0:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

BY STATE AUTHORITY.
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital.....$1,500,000

Charter Oak Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CT.
Cash Capital.....$300,000

These two old and popular Companies, having aggregate cash assets (including surplus funds) of three and a half million of dollars, continue to accept risks on Crude and Refined Petroleum, either in warehouses, on wharf or in transit, and refineries, on reasonable terms. Policies issued without delay, on application to the undersigned.

A. A. CARRIER & BRO., Agents,
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